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March 25, 1958
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Mr. Tolson	✓
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Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Clayton	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of March 6, commending the
National Americanism staff for having called attention
to the readers of The American Legion FIRING LINE the
availability of your excellent new publication MASTERS
OF DECEIT in the March, 1958 issue, is greatly appreciated.

I assure you that this was done because Mr.
Pennington, Mr. Sweary and I all feel the importance and
value of your book in the interest of our country and it
is truly our sincere hope that it will be widely read.

Sincerely,

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C. A. TESCH, Director APR 1 1958
National Americanism Commission

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THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE



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VOL. NO. VII, NO. 6

March 15, 1958

A PETITION TO BAN OUR NUCLEAR BOMB TESTS

On January 13, 1958, DR. LINUS CARL PAULING, Chairman of the Chemistry and Chemical Engineering Division of the California Institute of Technology, presented a petition signed by 9,235 scientists of 44 countries to United Nations Secretary-General DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, urging an international agreement for the immediate end of all testing of nuclear weapons. Among those listed in the petition were the names of 2,705 Americans, 1141 Japanese and 216 Russians. A total of 36 Nobel Peace Prize winners signed the petition, including 101 members of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States and 35 Fellows of the Royal Society of London. (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 1-14-58, page A-7; and "The Evening Star", Washington, D. C., 1-14-58, page A-9.)

A portion of this document was originally made public on June 3, 1957, at which time PAULING announced that a petition containing the names of 2,000 American scientists was submitted under his sponsorship to President EISENHOWER. When the petition was subsequently received by Congress, our October 1, 1957 Firing Line reported "many discrepancies were noted." Careful examination of PAULING's petition disclosed only 1,351 names, many of whom were "students and others not employed in the atomic energy field." The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has been investigating PAULING's first petition to determine whether it was Communist inspired. (See "U. S. News and World Report", 6-21-57, page 52; "The Evening Star", Washington, D. C., 1-14-58, page A-9; and "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 6-8-57, page A-3.)

From July to December 1957, PAULING continued to solicit American scientists to sign his petition and the invitation was extended to scientists throughout the world. The 9,235-name petition PAULING submitted to the United Nations Secretariat two months ago was reportedly a combination of signatures collected during the aforementioned period and those which were originally contained in his June 1957 petition. According to PAULING's press release dated January 13, 1958, he claims to have prepared the petition and "no organization was involved in the formulation of the petition or the collection of signatures."

COMMUNIST REACTION

Radio broadcasts emanating from certain Soviet satellite countries reflected international Communism's complete endorsement of the PAULING petition. Quotations from January broadcasts are reproduced in part as follows: Hungary - "...the petition of the 9,235 scientists from 44 countries for an immediate end to atom and hydrogen bomb tests, presented by DR. LINUS PAULING to the U. N. Secretariat, is one of the greatest events in the long struggle

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for peace"; "...the impetus to gather signatures for the petition came from American Nobel Prize scientist LINUS PAULING, who required much civic courage 'in the face of the officially fostered cold war atmosphere in the United States'. It is heartening that great scientists of all lands are aware of their moral responsibility. 'Only the warped minds of the Un-American Committee members and police brains can consider this a conspiracy'."

East Germany - "The Soviet Government's proposals for a summit conference and for ending the cold war have made a profound impression on people throughout the world. Men and women in all walks of life feel deeply concerned about the issues in question. This is illustrated by the petition handed to the U. N. Secretary-General by DR. LINUS PAULING...and signed by 9,235 scientists...demanding the cessation of all nuclear arms tests as a first step toward general disarmament." Communist China - "The appeal to the United Nations by more than 9,200 scientists...for an international agreement to stop nuclear bomb tests was described by a People's Daily commentary today (January 16, 1958) as an action of the greatest moral strength...In the interest of world peace, the health of mankind and posterity, the Soviet Union had on countless occasions proposed to the Western countries that nuclear tests be stopped..."

AMERICAN PETITIONERS

Listed among the 2,705 American scientists whose names appeared in the petition were: C. VERNON CANNON, Yellow Springs, Ohio; EDWARD U. CONDON, St. Louis, Missouri; LESLIE C. DUNN, New York City; MICHAEL HEIDELBERGER, New York City; MARTIN KAMEN, St. Louis, Missouri; EDWIN C. KEMBLE, Cambridge, Massachusetts; ISAAC M. KOLTHOFF, Minneapolis, Minnesota; KARL PAUL LINK, Madison, Wisconsin; KIRTLEY F. MATHER, Cambridge, Massachusetts; PHILIP MORRISON; LINUS PAULING, Los Angeles, California; WARD PIGMAN, Birmingham, Alabama; HARLOW SHAPLEY, Sharon, New Hampshire; HAROLD C. UREY, Chicago, Illinois; OSWALD VEBLEN, Princeton, New Jersey and MAURICE B. VISSCHER, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Some of the aforementioned names have appeared in previous issues of the Firing Line.

In addition to our report on DR. LINUS CARL PAULING which was contained in the October 1, 1957 Firing Line, the Honorable FRANCIS E. WALTER, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, inserted PAULING's lengthy record of affiliation with subversive groups in the June 4, 1957 edition of the Congressional Record. While currently denying membership in the Communist Party, PAULING, during an appearance before the California Senate Investigating Committee on Education in 1950, refused to answer a question whether he had ever paid dues in the Party. LOUIS F. BUDENZ testified before the Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations two years later that PAULING was a "member of the Communist Party under discipline."

Public records show two of the above mentioned scientists, namely, MARTIN KAMEN and WARD PIGMAN have been reportedly affiliated with Soviet espionage activities. MARTIN DAVID KAMEN, alias MARTIN DAVID KAMENETSKY, was born in Toronto, Canada in 1913 and came to the United States when he was three months old. A naturalized citizen of Russian parentage, KAMEN was employed as a staff chemist at the Berkeley Radiation Laboratories of the University of California from 1936 to 1944. During World War II, he was assigned to the "Manhattan Engineering District's atomic bomb project", where he "participated in some of the most important developments toward perfection of the atomic

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bomb." (See HUAC, The Shameful Years, 1951, pages 39 and 40.)

On July 1, 1944, KAMEN and two high officials of the Soviet consulate in San Francisco met at a restaurant in that city. During the dinner, KAMEN was observed by a United States Intelligence agent to have freely discussed "classified information dealing with the development of the atomic energy necessary to develop the bomb." According to a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, "KAMEN has not been identified as a member of the Communist Party, however, he unquestionably knew the seriousness of carrying on such a discussion with a person who not only was not associated with the atomic project, but was known to him as a representative of a foreign country." Charging KAMEN desired "to go abroad to further the Communist movement", the Department of State confiscated his passport in 1947. After KAMEN sued in Federal Court (Washington, D. C.) for return of the document, the Department suddenly reversed its ruling on July 6, 1955 and decided to reissue the passport. The Department also retracted its aforementioned statement concerning KAMEN. (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 7-15-55, page 18.)

DR. WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN was born in Chicago, Illinois, on March 5, 1910. He has received A. B. and M. A. degrees from George Washington University and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Maryland. PIGMAN was employed as a chemist in the National Bureau of Standards during two periods, from 1930 to 1938 and from 1941 to 1944. Upon resigning from Government service, PIGMAN was employed by the Corn Products Company of Argo, Illinois, for two years and in 1946, joined the staff of the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wisconsin. He left this organization in 1949 to become a Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Alabama Medical Center, a position which he presently holds. (See "American Men of Science", Volume I, 1955, page 1519 and "The Evening Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 12-10-48.)

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former courier for a Soviet espionage apparatus, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948 PIGMAN provided him with secret information for a Soviet spy ring while PIGMAN was employed by the Bureau of Standards. This Federal agency has been previously engaged in testing "some of the Government's most secret weapons and military devices." On December 11, 1948, WILLIAM PIGMAN and his brother GEORGE, appeared before a New York City Federal Grand Jury investigating Soviet espionage activities. After testifying, WILLIAM PIGMAN released the following statement: "I categorically deny that I have ever had any dealings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or that I ever knew the man...I further unqualifiedly deny that I have ever given to CHAMBERS or to any other person any unauthorized Governmental information..." (See "The Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 12-12-48, page 1; and 6-10-49, page 1.)

During ALGER HISS' first perjury trial in June 1949, CHAMBERS reiterated his charge that PIGMAN gave him classified government information for subsequent transmission to the Soviet Union. Last December, PIGMAN addressed the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the subject, "The Ills of American Science and the Lessons of Sputnik." According to PIGMAN, "the triumph of Russian science and technology represented by the launching of the Sputniks focuses attention on poor relations between leaders in science and politics...Our injured national pride is a minor wound if we accept the situation at its true meaning and recognize the illnesses of American science and democracy." (See "Birmingham (Alabama) News", 12-30-57.)

COMMUNIST PLOT IN THE LABOR FIELD, PART I

A Federal jury in Cleveland, Ohio, convicted 7 identified Communists on January 29, 1958, for conspiring to file false Non-Communist Union Officer Affidavits in violation of a provision of the Taft-Hartley Act. The New York Times of January 30, 1958, page 8-C, reported the following defendants were "described in the trial as members of the Communist Party, some of them as officers in the State Apparatus of the Party": FRED HAUG and his wife, MRS. MARIE REED HAUG, HYMAN LUMER, SAM REED, ANDREW REMES, ERIC JEROME REINTHALER and JAMES S. WEST. The indictment of the eighth defendant, EDWARD JOSEPH CHAKA, was withdrawn by the Government at the beginning of the trial. (See "National Guardian", 1-27-58, page 10; and "Firing Line", 2-15-58.)

In summarizing the Government's case, United States Attorney SUMMER CANARY declared "the Communist Party planned to circumvent the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit provisions in an effort to retain domination over labor unions." According to CANARY, "the conspiracy had two phases, one to file false affidavits and the other to conceal the further Communist Party activities of the signers." (See "Cleveland Plain Dealer", 1-24-58, page 5.)

ADVERSE REACTION TO RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Complying with the Supreme Court ruling in the cases of Oleta O'Connor Yates, et al v. U.S.A.; William Schneiderman v. U.S.A.; and Al Richmond and Philip Marshall Connelly v. U.S.A., dated June 17, 1957, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals (San Francisco) on January 20, 1958, reluctantly freed 11 Communists convicted under the Smith Act. These defendants were originally convicted in Federal District Courts "on charges of memberships in the Communist Party and plotting to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Federal Government." (See "Firing Line", 8-1-57, page 4.)

In denying a Government petition for a retrial, Appellate Judge MICHAEL H. CHAMBERS wrote: "One may as well recognize that the YATES decision leaves the Smith Act, as to any further prosecution under it, a virtual shambles." The freed defendants were: JACK W. HALL, CHARLES K. FUJIMOTO, EILEEN FUJIMOTO, JOHN E. REINECKE, DWIGHT FREEMAN, KOJI ARIYOSHI, JACK B. KIMOTO, HENRY P. HUFF, JOHN S. DASCHBACH, PAUL M. BOWEN and TERRY PETTUS. (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 1-21-58, page A-2; and "Cincinnati Enquirer", 1-21-58, page 2.)

On January 20, 1958, the Honorable EDWIN E. WILLIS, Chairman of a House Judiciary Subcommittee said "he believes enough evidence has been gathered to convince the full Committee that the Supreme Court's (ANDREW R.) MALLORY decision is causing 'insurmountable trouble to law enforcement officers'." The Supreme Court on June 26, 1957, reversed MALLORY's death penalty conviction "on the grounds that he had been held too long (7½ hours) without arraignment following his arrest for rape in April, 1954, and had not been properly advised of his legal rights." WILLIS stated "as long as a confession is free and voluntary there should be no hidebound test that statements must be made within a certain number of hours. Time should not be the test of whether a confession should be admitted." (See "The Evening Star", 1-20-58, page A-1; and "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 1-5-58, page A-3.)

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MR. JONES



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April 1, 1958

SOVIET SUBVERSION IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII

In 1956 the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee conducted an extensive investigation into Communist penetration of the Hawaiian Islands. The Senate Subcommittee, in its 1956 annual report, dated March 4, 1957, "found a considerable concentration of Communist strength" furthering "Soviet purposes" in this strategic geographical area. The Communists, "by their control of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) and United Public Workers (UPW), are in a position to choke off the flow of all oceanborne commerce upon which the islands depend and exercise a significant influence on the political life of the islands."

The Subcommittee singled out the ILWU as an instrument of Soviet aggression. It reported "unions under the domination of unregenerate Communists have a monopoly in handling cargo shipped from all our western ports and through our lifelines on the vast Pacific and on the Hawaiian Islands. The measure of control exercised by the ILWU, as presently constituted, over the economic life of Hawaii, is a serious threat to the internal security of the United States." In line with these startling revelations, the following situation developed two months ago in the Territory of Hawaii involving both the ILWU and The American National Red Cross:

According to The New York Times of February 9, 1958, page 26, United States Attorney LOUIS B. BLISSARD of Honolulu, "resigned as a Director of the (Hawaii) Red Cross on the eve of its annual fund drive to protest the election to the board" of an "identified Communist", NEWTON KUNIO MIYAGI, Secretary-Treasurer of ILWU Local 142. MIYAGI was elected to the board following a Red Cross drive to increase "community support" in which the ILWU was asked to participate. The reason for BLISSARD's resignation was severely criticized by Federal Judge J. FRANK McLAUGHLIN, Chairman of the Hawaii Red Cross. In defending MIYAGI's right to serve as a Red Cross Director, Judge McLAUGHLIN wrote BLISSARD: "I had expected that you were the kind of person who not only pursued the law as an occupation but lived it as well; that you did not resort to that brand of super-Americanism that penalizes people for exercising their constitutional rights, even though you may not approve, or convicts a person of a non-existent crime simply because someone has identified the person as a member in the past of a disapproved organization."

Responding to Judge McLAUGHLIN's remarks, BLISSARD stated "he did not question MIYAGI's right to sit on the Red Cross board. But he said he doubted the propriety of it. 'I have a right too - the right not to serve with him.'" Reportedly, certain members of the legal profession in Hawaii "have expressed amazement at the Judge's statements" because he has been "extremely critical of the ILWU and its officials." This feeling was also substantiated

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by the fact that Judge LAUGHLIN cited MIYAGI for criminal contempt of court on February 7, 1955. At that time, MIYAGI was charged with transmitting "\$52,000 to ILWU headquarters in San Francisco" in violation of a court order after the Juneau Spruce Company of Alaska had secured a \$1,000,000 judgement from the ILWU. (See "Daily Worker", 2-8-55, page 3.)

The public record reflects NEWTON KUNIO MIYAGI has been active in recent functions of the Communist Party of Hawaii. Testifying before The Commission on Subversive Activities of the Territory of Hawaii in 1955, a former member of the Executive Board of the Communist Party of Hawaii identified "MIYAGI as having been a member of the Communist Party and as having attended Communist Party meetings." During 1954, MIYAGI was a member of the Editorial Board of the ILWU Reporter, the official newspaper of ILWU locals in Hawaii. That same year, MIYAGI contributed \$25 to the Communist Daily People's World 1954 fund raising drive in a letter written on the stationery of ILWU Local 142. The letter was signed "fraternally yours...NEWTON MIYAGI, Secretary-Treasurer." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Part 41-A, Appendix III, 1957, pages 2809, 2816 and 2847.)

In 1955, MIYAGI's name was listed on a letterhead of the HARRY BRIDGES DEFENSE COMMITTEE. He also was a delegate to the 11th Biennial Convention of the ILWU which was held in Long Beach, California in April of that same year. Illustrating an example of ILWU's prestige in the Hawaiian Islands, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 28th Session of the legislature in the Territory of Hawaii, "sent his gavel, via...NEWTON MIYAGI" to this ILWU Convention "where it was ceremoniously presented to HARRY BRIDGES amidst loud applause." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Annual Report for 1956, pages 37 and 38; and Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Part 40, page 2346.)

MIYAGI appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on December 3, 1956, and invoked the Fifth Amendment over 20 times when asked about his affiliation with the ILWU and the Communist Party. It is significant to note MIYAGI refused to answer the following three questions propounded by Senator HERMAN WELKER of Idaho: (1) "Have you had any dealings with Soviet military intelligence?"; (2) "You want to tell the people of this fine island (Hawaii), the people of this Territory, that you rely upon the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as to whether or not you have had any dealings with the Soviet intelligence? Is that your answer?"; and (3) "Have you met any members of the Soviet Communist military intelligence on this isle or any other isle of the Hawaiian Islands?" (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Part 40, 1956, pages 2344-2350.)

The aforementioned New York Times of February 9, 1958, stated MIYAGI "has never been judicially accused (of participating in subversive activities) and since 1950 has regularly filed non-Communist (union officer) affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board."

EVENTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AREA

Public activities of two organizations functioning in Washington, D.C., have come to the attention of the Firing Line staff. They are: The Washington Citizens Area Forum, Post Office Box 3028, Columbia Heights Station

and The Washington Freedom of the Press Committee of 1800 Kalorama Road, N.W. Since 1956, the Washington Forum has held meetings in the following locations in the District of Columbia: Cultural Center, 4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W.; home of BILL (WILLIAM J.) and BETTY HAYS, 4863 Potomac Avenue, N. W. and the Raleigh Hotel, 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Printed literature of the Washington Forum reflects that the group's telephone number is Tuckerman 2-7494. On page 391 of the Washington Metropolitan Area Telephone Directory, dated August 1957, contains the following listing: MRS. GERTRUDE M. EVANS, 1515 Odgen Street, N. W. - Tuckerman 2-7494. MRS. EVANS has been a "high official" of the Communist Party of Maryland-District of Columbia. According to 1950, 1951 and 1953 reports and hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, MRS. EVANS was identified by three witnesses as a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. On June 11, 1951, MRS. MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, a former Confidential Security Informant of the FBI, testified before this Committee that MRS. EVANS was a leading member of a Communist Party Civil Rights Club and "worked for the Progressive Party...in Washington rather diligently and also for the National Negro Congress."

MRS. EVANS appeared before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on August 18, 1953. While admitting she was then Executive Secretary of the Progressive Party of the District of Columbia, she invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding her alleged associations and activities in the Communist Party. (See HUAC, Annual Reports, 1950, page 21; 1953, page 67; HUAC, Communism in the District of Columbia-Maryland Area, 1951, page 4483; and Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Security-Government Printing Office, Part 1, 1953, pages 65-68.)

Among the speakers who reportedly lectured at previous Washington Forum meetings were: CARL MARZANI on "An Analysis of the Election Campaign Issues and Outlook", JOSEPH R. STAROBIN on "The Crisis in the Near East", LOUIS REDDING on "The South and School Desegregation" and JOSEPH FORER on "The Significance of Recent Supreme Court Decisions." On February 14, 1958, the Washington Forum held a meeting at the above mentioned Cultural Center. According to their mimeographed leaflet, LOUIS E. BURNHAM was scheduled to speak on the subject, "Negro History".

BURNHAM is currently the civil rights and liberties editor of the National Guardian. Formerly editor of Freedom, a defunct weekly newspaper of New York City, BURNHAM was listed by the Washington Forum as a "founding member and Executive Board member" of the Southern Conference Educational Fund. This organization has been exposed in previous issues of the Firing Line. In its 1956 annual report, page 47, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee identified the National Guardian, Freedom and the Southern Conference Educational Fund as "national front organizations."

The Daily Worker of August 9, 1949, page 5, reproduced a letter BURNHAM wrote to that Communist organ endorsing support of "the legal fight in defense of the 12 leaders of the Communist Party." BURNHAM has been very active in various youth movements of the Communist Party, U.S.A. He was "head" of the Young Communist League's Paul Revere Chapter in New York City and was subsequently named as a National Vice Chairman of its successor organization, the American Youth for Democracy. BURNHAM was "head of the youth section" of the National Negro Congress and the Southern Negro Youth Congress, both of

which are defunct subversive organizations. Our May 15, 1957 Firing Line reported BURNHAM was a former Director of the Southern Regional Council and a supporter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 64 and 81; and HUAC, Testimony of Walter S. Steele Regarding Communist Activities in the United States, 1947, page 71.)

The other group active in the District of Columbia is The Washington Freedom of the Press Committee which is located at the Inspiration House, 1867 Kalorama Road (corner of Columbia Road), N. W. This Committee held a meeting at the aforementioned address on April 26, 1957 and featured JOHN GATES, then editor of the Communist Daily Worker, as a speaker. On November 8th. 1957, Communist Party National Committeewoman ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN was scheduled to speak at a meeting under the auspices of the Committee. The February 1 and March 1, 1958 issues of the Firing Line contained reports of recent activities of both GATES and FLYNN.

BOOMERANG

On February 20, 1958, Senator JACOB K. JAVITS of New York was "bitterly criticized" by a Special Kings County (New York) Grand Jury which accused him of insinuating that the Jury had acted illegally in its investigation of crime in the public school system. The attack on Senator JAVITS stemmed from his appearance on a February 2, 1958 television program in which he "endorsed the (New York) City Bar Association's decision to investigate whether the Jury was abusing its power in inquiring into pupil delinquency." (See "The New York Times", 2-21-58, page 25-C.)

In strong language, the Grand Jury's presentment stated: "The Junior United States Senator from New York, a former Attorney General, who certainly should have known better, had the temerity to insinuate that we were acting illegally. He demanded that the Grand Jury's conduct be investigated by the Bar Association of the City of New York. Of all the false charges and irresponsible statements hurled at this Grand Jury, his is the most unpardonable." The Jury declared that JAVITS' "vituperative and reckless utterances have been seized upon by bigots to fan the fires of racial hatred." (See "New York Herald Tribune", 2-21-58, pages 1 and 8.)

Formally known as the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, this legal organization is the recipient of a \$20,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic. On September 5, 1956, Senator JAVITS appeared before a hearing of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at his own request, to enter "sworn denials that he had knowingly sought Communist advice and support in his post-war campaigns for Congress." (See The Fund for the Republic, Three-Year Report, 1956, pages 68 and 69; and "The New York Times", 9-6-56, page 1.)

INTERNAL SECURITY REPORT: Two months ago, the House Committee on Un-American Activities released their Annual Report for the Year 1957. They declared the year 1957 "has been one of the greatest years of triumph for the Kremlin and its confederates throughout the free world...A nationwide campaign of political subversion, directed by the Communist Party and aided by numerous affiliate organizations, has spread throughout the United States...The Kremlin has succeeded in enlisting, at a conservative estimate, more than a million Americans into this campaign."



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FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC FINANCES FBI SMEAR

Two months ago, the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic, in association with the American Broadcasting Company, commenced sponsoring a series of 13 television programs entitled, "Survival and Freedom." CYRUS STEPHEN EATON appeared on the Fund's second program on May 4, 1958 and was interviewed by MIKE WALLACE. EATON, a wealthy, aged, foreign-born industrialist, with a peculiar penchant for adopting the Soviet viewpoint, was the cat's-paw used by the Fund to viciously smear the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The immediate reaction of several Congressmen to EATON's remarks was a rally to the defense of the FBI. On May 8, 1958, the Honorable A. PAUL KITCHIN stated that EATON, "Innocently or otherwise...has done much to ingratiate himself to the international Communist conspiracy. Like the Soviets, he (EATON) has not allowed the facts to influence his inane babblings." Congressman KITCHIN quoted an editorial from the Miami News of May 6, 1958, in rebuttal of EATON's attack upon the FBI which concluded as follows: "Mr. EATON is noted as a shrewd and capable businessman of vast interests. He has done his country a disservice by his thoughtless and baseless charges against the FBI." (See "Congressional Record", 5-8-58, page A4280.)

According to the Congressional Record of May 12, 1958, Congressman GORDON H. SCHERER declared that "Canadian-born EATON again made a tremendous contribution to the Soviet cause when he viciously attacked the FBI and the security systems of this Nation...EATON's scurrilous attack on the FBI and our security system climaxes a series of his public utterances which are being beamed by the Soviet propaganda machine to the four corners of the earth. Do not think that the Fund for the Republic did not put him on this program by design. It knew of EATON's previous pro-Russian positions. It is more than coincidence that in December of 1955, the official Russian Governmental organ, Izvestia, hailed EATON for his expressions on peaceful coexistence; that another organ of the Communist international apparatus, New Times, in October 1957, contained an article by EATON in which he rapturously extols the virtues of the Soviet Union..."

Congressman SCHERER referred to a significant statement made by the late GEORGI DIMITROV, a former instructor of the USSR's revolutionary Lenin School of Political Warfare, who taught that "one sympathizer is generally worth more than a dozen militant Communists...one who is outside our (Communist) ranks but defends Soviet international policy is worth more than a thousand party members." In drawing a comparison, Representative SCHERER stated while EATON is "not a Communist, but who defends, as DIMITROV said, the Soviet Union and Soviet international policy, is worth more than a thousand party members." On May 13, 1958, the Honorable PRINCE H. PRESTON added his voice to those

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colleagues who expressed "righteous indignation at the scurrilous attack" launched by EATON against the FBI. Congressman PRESTON remarked: "In recent years, EATON has won an eager following of Iron Curtain officials. He has entertained Soviet representatives at his country estate and has provided quotations for the Communist propaganda mills...He...has accused the United States of baiting the Russians and being primarily responsible for the tension which exists between our two countries." (See "Congressional Record", 5-13-58, page A4377.)

In a resolution adopted by our 39th National Convention, The American Legion called for a Congressional investigation of The Fund for the Republic and the cancellation of its tax-exempt status. On March 26, 1958, Congressman FRANCIS E. WALTER, Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), sent a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a staff study and questioning the tax-exempt status of the Fund. The Committee's study pointed out that "while some projects of the Fund appear to be objectively presented, the majority of its operations are based on biased investigation and result in findings which not only fail to present both sides of a given question, but even further, actually conceal facts necessary for an honest understanding of the subject matter."

Congressman WALTER charged in his letter that "the program of the Fund has been principally one of action and not of education. Among its chief targets have been Congressional Investigations of Communism, Government security procedures, loyalty oaths and regulation of immigration. The Fund has spent several million dollars opposing the denial of employment to security risks in Government and defense and other industries. The Fund has financed attacks upon newspapers, magazines and individuals expressing positions with which it disagrees. It has financed preparation and distribution of books, magazines and articles to influence legislation. The Fund has also financed attacks, unsupported by competent evidence, upon the loyalty, integrity, intelligence and mental stability of all confidential informants of the FBI who have testified in public trials or proceedings."

Replying to EATON's assertions, RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director of the HUAC, was granted equal time on an ABC television program on May 19. ARENS announced that EATON has been subpoenaed by the HUAC "for questioning about his attack on Federal Security agencies and his defense of some Soviet policies." While stating that EATON "is not a Communist", ARENS declared EATON "has extolled the virtues of the Soviet Union, attacked what he rather curiously characterizes as the anti-Russian belligerence of the United States and expresses his firm conviction that the masters of the Kremlin desire only peace." (See "The Evening Star", Washington, D. C., 5-20-58, page A-4.)

In 1955, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee published a report entitled, "Soviet Political Treaties and Violations." The Committee studied "nearly a thousand treaties and agreements...which the Soviets have entered into not only with the United States, but with countries all over the world. The staff found that in the 38 short years since the Soviet Union came into existence, its Government had broken its word to virtually every country to which it ever gave a signed promise."

COMMUNISM IN THE BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON, D. C. AREA

On May 13, 1958, Superior Court Judge JOHN T. TUCKER of Baltimore sustained a ruling of the Board of Appeals of the State of Maryland Department

of Employment Security which refused to allow compensation to MRS. JEANETTE K. FINO of 3105 Mondawmin Avenue of that city. The case stemmed from MRS. FINO's discharge from the Sunray Drug Company following her appearance before the HUAC on May 8, 1957. When questioned before the HUAC, MRS. FINO invoked the Fifth Amendment many times regarding membership and activities in the Communist Party, U.S.A. (See "The Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 5-14-58, page 38; and HUAC, Investigation of Communist Activities in the Baltimore, Md., Area-Part 1, 1957, pages 997-1004.)

In upholding the State of Maryland's position, Judge TUCKER ruled "that a person who invokes the Fifth Amendment in an investigation of Communist activities may be denied unemployment compensation on the grounds that her conduct was deliberate and willful in so far as her employment is concerned." Testifying before the HUAC on May 7, 1957, CLIFFORD C. MILLER, JR., a former Confidential Security Informant of the FBI, identified MRS. FINO as a member of the Communist Party. During MRS. FINO's appearance before the HUAC, "she persistently invoked the Fifth Amendment when the Committee displayed to her canceled checks drawn by her and payable to the F. & D. Printing Company, which...(printed) the Daily Worker. Some of these checks were dated as recently as March 1957."

IRVING KANDEL, a Maryland Chess Champion of 932 Brooks Lane, Baltimore, was removed from the Maryland Chess Federation on May 7, 1958, for his alleged membership and leadership in the Communist Party. KANDEL, who was identified before the HUAC in 1957 as a former "head of District 4" (Maryland-District of Columbia area) of the Party, was the subject of a bitter controversy among the Federation's 9 affiliated chess clubs. In April 1958, a spokesman for the Arion Chess Club, declared that "his club would resign from the Federation rather than play with Mr. KANDEL." (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald", 5-9-58, page A-9; "The Evening Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 4-10-58, pages 51 and 60; and HUAC, Investigation of Communist Activities in the Baltimore, Md., Area-Part 1, 1957, page VIII.)

Emphasizing the seriousness of the situation, the Arion Club claimed many of its members had "worked for the Government on top secret projects involved with the defense effort...(and)...to associate in a social organization with a man identified as a Communist would be exercising poor judgement." Members of the Glenn L. Martin Company Chess Club "objected to Mr. KANDEL's membership and indicated they would withdraw from the Federation if it remained in force...Many of the Martin Club members felt they were jeopardizing their security clearances by remaining in the Federation." (See "The Evening Sun", Baltimore, Maryland, 4-10-58, page 51.)

Faced with the possibility of complete dissolution, the Federation established a new organization called the Maryland Chess Association "based on individual rather than club membership." Following transfer of its "powers and funds" to the Association, the Federation "voted itself out of existence" which resulted in the cancellation of KANDEL's membership. KANDEL appeared before the HUAC on May 7, 1957, and invoked the Fifth Amendment 27 times when asked about alleged activities in the Communist Party. He also took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding "his present or past leadership of District 4" of the Party. (See "The Washington Post & Times Herald", 5-9-58, page A-9; and HUAC, Investigation of Communist Activities in the Baltimore, Md., Area-Part 1, 1957, page VIII.)

VICTOR PERLO, an identified leader of an "important" Soviet espionage apparatus which functioned in the United States Government prior and during World War II, reportedly spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Washington Citizens Area Forum on May 14, 1958 at the Cultural Center, 4402 Georgia Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Communist background of the Washington Forum was disclosed in the April 1, 1958 Firing Line. Both WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY have testified before Congressional Committees that PERLO was affiliated with Soviet intelligence activities while employed in strategic positions in the Federal Government. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Report, Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments, 7-30-53, pages 2, 3, 6 and 9; and HUAC, The Shameful Years, 1951, pages 58-61.)

RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION FAVORS A COMMUNIST LAWYER

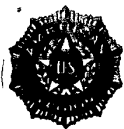
On May 19, 1958, the Supreme Court of the United States "summarily reversed" a 6-month contempt of Congress conviction of veteran Communist attorney HARRY SACHER, who refused to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1955, whether he was a past or present member of the Communist Party. In ordering the dismissal of SACHER's indictment, the Supreme Court based its decision on the Court's JOHN T. WATKINS ruling of June 17, 1957, which held that a witness could not be convicted of contempt unless a Congressional Committee "made clear to him the pertinence of its questions." (See "The New York Times", 5-20-58, page C-23; and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Report, Significance of the Matusow Case, 1955, pages 86 and 87.)

Justice TOM C. CLARK filed a dissenting opinion with Justice CHARLES E. WHITTAKER concurring. In his dissent, Justice CLARK "said at least one question about Mr. SACHER's possible Communist affiliation 'was vital to a matter in which the (Senate) Committee properly was interested - petitioner's (SACHER) role in a Communist conspiracy to procure (HARVEY M.) MATUSOW's recantation'." According to Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND, Chairman of the Committee, the "remand of the SACHER case in the first instance, allegedly under the doctrine of the WATKINS case, was an unjudicial act...The Court was attempting, through its dicta in the WATKINS case, to make the law of general applicability; and the Court has now applied such judge-made law to the SACHER case..."

SACHER, who has been a "member of the Communist Party in its higher echelons", is a "veteran defender of Communist cases." In 1952, he served a 6-month prison term for contemptuous "harrassing and defiant courtroom tactics" while playing "a major part" in the defense of the 11 Communist Party national leaders who were on trial in 1949. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee stated that "if any single quality can be said to characterize Mr. SACHER's appearances in defense of Communist cases, it may be said that it is his attitude of defiance toward constituted authority, thus repudiating the oath he took as a member of the bar to respect that authority."

A supporter of many subversive organizations since the 1930's, SACHER has been an active member of the National Lawyers Guild. SACHER was elected to the Executive Board of the Guild during its 1957 Convention. (See "New York Guild Lawyer", March 1957, page 8; and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Report, Significance of the Matusow Case, 1955, pages 103-107.)

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RACIAL AGITATION IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

On April 27, 1958, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) sponsored a public meeting entitled, Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States, held at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, in Washington, D. C. Attended by "an interracial audience" of 800 persons, the program included reports on alleged "Negro voting curbs in 8 Southern States." The meeting was coordinated by the SCEF for the purpose of providing Congress and the newly formed (Federal) Civil Rights Commission "with information on Negro voting restrictions in the South." (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 4-28-58, page A-9; and "The Sunday Star" (Washington, D.C.), 4-27-58, page A-37.)

Exposed in previous issues of the Firing Line, the SCEF is a successor of the defunct Communist-front, Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Listed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a "national (Communist) front organization" in 1956, the SCEF claims to have the "support of people, white and Negro, in all of the 17 Southern and border States and the District of Columbia." The SCEF recently stated its operation is "managed by a 65-member Board of Directors" supplemented by 107 "prominent citizens" who serve on SCEF's Advisory and Medical Advisory Committees. Reportedly "financed by voluntary contributions", the SCEF's national office is located at 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. The SCEF currently publishes a four-page monthly bulletin called The Southern Patriot, which was also the former organ of the aforementioned Southern Conference for Human Welfare. (See SCEF leaflet, "Give Decency A Chance in the South" and "Firing Line", 7-1-55, and 4-1-58.)

AUBREY W. WILLIAMS of Montgomery, Alabama, President of the SCEF, delivered the keynote address at the Conference. WILLIAMS predicted "the Negro struggle today may force a realignment of the major political parties - pushing the 'Southern oligarchy' of the Democratic Party and the 'right wing' of the Republican Party into one faction and the the 'liberals' of both parties into another. 'We must aim at political reform in the South and force the liberal Southerners in the Senate and House to cease their playing footsie with the BYRDS and the TALMADGES and the EASTLANDS'." WILLIAMS' affiliations with subversive groups were reported in the November 1, 1957 Firing Line. (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 4-28-58, page A-9.)

At the conclusion of WILLIAMS' remarks, the following individuals delivered reports to the Conference on the Negro voting situation in their respective States: CHARLES G. GOMILLION (Alabama), SCEF Director, and President of the Tuskegee Civic Association; REV. BEN F. WYLAND (Florida), SCEF Director, and Executive Secretary of Florida Council for Racial Cooperation; AUSTIN T. WALDEN (Georgia); KENNETH WALKER (Louisiana), Publisher, Colfax Chronicle;

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REV. JOHN LABAUVE (Mississippi), Pastor, St. Gabriel's Catholic Church; MISS WILLSON WHITMAN (North Carolina), SCEF Director; MRS. MODJESKA M. SIMKINS (South Carolina), SCEF Vice President; and W. HALE THOMPSON (Virginia), member of the SCEF Advisory Committee and Legal Staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (See SCEF Conference Program; and "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 4-28-58, page A-9.)

In summarizing these reports from 8 Southern States, DR. JAMES A. NABRIT, Secretary of Howard University, Washington, D. C., declared "Negro voters must run the gauntlet of apathy, ignorance, fear, economic reprisals, bodily harm and racial discrimination in order to register as voters and, having registered they must then face these same obstacles in order to vote." Following DR. NABRIT's speech, the Conference voted to submit the various reports to the (Federal) Civil Rights Commission and "urged the Senate Judiciary Committee to confirm appointments" of Commission "personnel immediately." In an adopted resolution, the Conference also stated "that voting curbs 'call for immediate remedial action by the Executive and Legislative branches of Government'."

According to a letterhead of the SCEF's Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States, dated April 1958, the organization's temporary address was located at 950 Mississippi Avenue, S. E., Washington 20, D. C. Listed among the officers of the Conference were the following: BISHOP EDGAR A. LOVE, Conference Chairman; FRANCIS A. GREGORY, Chairman, Committee on Local Arrangements; DR. C. HERBERT MARSHALL II, Chairman, Publicity Committee; DR. WALTER E. HAGER, Youth Committee; HUBERT LECKIE, Art Committee; HARRY B. MERICAN, Chairman, Program Committee; DR. CHARLES H. THOMPSON and MRS. MURIEL M. ALEXANDER, Co-Chairmen, Committee on Attendance; JAMES A. COBB, Chairman, Speakers Committee and MRS. ALICE HUNTER, Chairman, Housing Committee. CARL and ANNE BRADEN, both listed as Conference Coordinators and SCEF Field Secretaries, were named in our November 1, 1957 Firing Line as having been identified as members of the Communist Party. The BRADENS maintain their SCEF field office at 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville 11, Kentucky.

THE FUND FOR ADULT EDUCATION

In April 1958, SIDNEY ROGER, a member of Ship Clerks Local 34 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) and a radio commentator, was awarded a fellowship by The Fund for Adult Education "to study for a year in a major university." The Fund was established in 1951 by The Ford Foundation for the purpose of increasing "opportunities and materials for liberal adult education." Presently a news analyst over Radio Station KPFA-FM in San Francisco, ROGER announced he "intends to pursue studies in the field of communication at the University of California in Berkeley with emphasis on problems of the communication of ideas between labor union leadership and rank and file members." (See "People's World", 4-5-58, page 10; and The Fund for Adult Education, Annual Report, 1954-1955, page 15.)

ROGER, who is 43 and a resident of Berkeley, graduated from the University of California in 1938. During World War II, he broadcasted "news commentaries over the CBS outlet (in San Francisco)...and over stations KSFO, KGO and KYA." From 1941-1945, ROGER was "one of the chief news commentators for the office of War Information...broadcasting regularly on the Pacific short-wave beams to Australia, New Zealand, Southwest Pacific and Asia." After 1945, he continued broadcasting under the sponsorship of labor unions

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and subsequently became an assistant to the editor of The Dispatcher, the official newspaper of the ILWU. (See "People's World", 4-5-58, page 10.)

In its 1948 report, the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities of the California Legislature found that "SIDNEY ROGER is an important Communist functionary." According to pages 215-219, ROGER's lengthy affiliations with the Communist Party and its front apparatuses were described in detail. The California Senate Committee summarized his record as follows: "SIDNEY ROGER, radio commentator over Radio Station KGO in San Francisco, is a paid functionary of the Communist Party. Many of his broadcasts follow, not only the substance of the propaganda of the Communist publication, the People's Daily World (now People's World), but in many cases follow the paper's language. ROGER twists and squirms with each change of the Communist Party line and spreads the Kremlin's propaganda to anyone who tunes in his program."

CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH THE SOVIET UNION

On January 27, 1958, the Governments of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed a two-year agreement for cultural and scientific exchanges. Under this new arrangement, many Americans and Russians representing numerous professions have already participated in the exchange program. The official agreement included exchanges in the following fields: agricultural, athletics, cinematography, educational, industrial, governmental, medical, musical, publications, radio, television, scientific and youth.

Over the past several years, the Soviet Union and its Communist Party, U.S.A., have been agitating for an official agreement on cultural exchanges. The importance placed on this program by the international Communist movement was partly reflected in the April 1, 1958 edition of American Soviet Facts a bulletin of the Communist-front, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This issue, completely devoted to the subject of cultural exchanges, announced on page 3 that JOSEPH POLOWSKY, Secretary of the American Veterans of the Elbe River Link-Up, had invited for a reunion in Washington, D. C., on April 25, 1958, Russian soldiers who met Americans at the Elbe River in Germany during World War II.

POLOWSKY, a 40-year old Chicago, Illinois bus driver and son of Russian immigrants, has been instrumental in forming the aforementioned organization. Commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Elbe River meeting, POLOWSKY and several former American soldiers visited Moscow in May 1955 at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Continuing the association with the Russian veterans, POLOWSKY's organization staged a reunion in the United States two months ago. It was not, however, sponsored by the Department of State nor was it a part of the official cultural exchange program. The 9 Americans and 5 Soviet veterans who attended the April 1958 reunion were given a formal reception at the Russian Embassy by Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL A. MENSNIKOV. (See "The Sun" (Baltimore, Maryland), 4-25-58, page 4; and "Chicago Magazine", July 1955, pages 36 and 39.)

In attendance at the Soviet reception was MANDEL TERMAN, a neighbor and friend of POLOWSKY. TERMAN, a Chicago businessman, announced that he intended to contribute \$800 to \$1,000 to help defray the cost of the Soviet veterans' visit in the United States. TERMAN declared "that any money he gave to POLOWSKY would be entirely a personal gift, 'because I have known JOE

for five years, his wife calls mine, and I like his person-to-person approach to international friendship'." TERMAN identified himself as Chairman of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which has been exposed by the Subversive Activities Control Board as a "branch" of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (See "The Sun" (Baltimore, Maryland), 4-25-58, page 4; and "Firing Line", 4-15-57.)

MANDEL ALLEN TERMAN of 660 Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on April 18, 1955, and invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding membership and activities in the Communist Party and in its front organizations. When TERMAN's extensive record of affiliations with subversive organizations was introduced at the hearing, TERMAN declared "that he did not wish to 'testify either way'" regarding his dossier. TERMAN, while admitting Chairmanship of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether his wife and 4 brothers were members of the Communist Party. (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Strategy and Tactics of World Communism, Part 9, 1955, pages 802-816.)

Listed among TERMAN's record of subversive affiliations were: American Slav Congress, International Workers Order, Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Progressive Citizens of America, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Civil Rights Congress, American Youth for Democracy and the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs. He has contributed financially to the Abraham Lincoln School, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, American Peace Crusade and the Communist Party. In 1945 TERMAN "gave his automobile to" the Soviet Union and in 1950, he was "reported to have said he would 'gladly die for Russia'." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Strategy and Tactics of World Communism, Part 9, 1955, pages 803-805.)

SOVIET PROPAGANDA AIMED AT OUR STUDENTS

In its Annual Report for the Year 1957, the House Committee on Un-American Activities revealed that when the Communist Daily Worker suspended publication on January 13, 1958 for "lack of funds", the international Communist apparatus was "reaching 1,000 times the circulation of the Daily Worker through political propaganda which floods this country every day, as part of a multi-billion dollar operation..." One distributor of this Communist poison is the International Union of Students (IUS), located Vokelova 3, Prague XII, Czechoslovakia. Founded in August 1946 by another international Communist-front, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the IUS claims a membership of more than 5 million students in 71 countries, including the United States. (See "Firing Line", 4-15-57 and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 48 and 94.)

The IUS publishes the following 7 periodicals in 8 languages: AgriStud (Agricultural Student), Architectual Student, Education Student, Medical Student, News Service, World Student News and Young Film. Illustrating a typical example of the current distribution of IUS literature to American students, the Firing Line staff recently received a report from an alert student at the School of Medicine of Temple University in Philadelphia, advising that the School's Student Council regularly receives copies of IUS' Medical Student on an unsolicited basis. The Washington Office of the American Medical Association was immediately informed regarding this incident.

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ON THE YOUTH FRONT

A Midwest Conference on "Perspectives for Socialist Youth" was held on February 1 and 2, 1958, at the University of Chicago under the sponsorship of the Socialist Youth Committee of Chicago. Attended by 150 "radical" students and employed youths from 16 cities, the participants included members of "newly formed clubs in cities, colleges and high schools...members and former members of the Labor Youth League, Young Socialist League (and) Socialist Workers Party." (See "National Guardian", 2-24-58, page 5.)

Both the defunct Labor Youth League and the Socialist Workers Party have been cited as subversive by the United States Attorney General. Our January 15, 1958 Firing Line reported the Young Socialist League's parent organization, the Independent Socialist League, was listed as a "subversive and Communist organization" by the Attorney General in 1949. (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 44, 51 and 80.)

According to a leaflet of the Socialist Youth Committee of Chicago, J. MAXIM of 1457 East 54th. Place, Chicago 15, Illinois was listed as Secretary of the Midwest Conference Arrangements Committee. This leaflet, which was distributed prior to the meetings, contained the following statement of purposes of the Midwest Conference: "The organization of independent, non-exclusive Socialist clubs on a variety of campuses during the past year indicates that a new attitude toward the problems of Socialism in the United States has begun to emerge. By incorporating all political viewpoints in a single club, it has become possible for the first time in decades to carry on both a frank exchange of divergent views and an independent investigation of the crisis of American society, in a fraternal, scientific manner."

"The purpose of the Midwest Conference - 'Perspectives for Socialist Youth' - is to broaden and encourage a type of discussion which is already well underway. The Conference will pose a series of key problems, rather than attempt to solve them. In itself, this kind of clarification will represent an immense step forward, in contrast to the sterile factionalism of the past several years. The Conference will also provide an opportunity for Socialists to share their experiences on campus - to discuss the concrete problems of organizing and sustaining clubs of this type."

During the final session of the Conference, the youth not "endorsed" several resolutions which greatly favored the Communist conspiratorial apparatus in the United States. The March 1958 edition of The Young Socialist listed these resolutions as follows: (1) "Send greetings to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell and (convey)...wishes for an early victory in the campaign to free Morton Sobell from his unjust imprisonment." (2) "We

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recognize that the government of the USSR has proposed the immediate cessation of nuclear tests by all powers...We, therefore, call on all governments to conclude an immediate and unconditional prohibition of nuclear explosions."

(3) "Condemns the United States Department of State for its illegal and unconstitutional seizure of the passports of the 41 American youths who traveled to China...We demand the return of the illegally seized passports and a guarantee of the right to travel without restrictions. We support the action of the 41 in traveling to China in open defiance of the State Department." (4) "We...do resolve that the Smith Act is absolutely illegal under the constitution of the United States and condemn this Act as an infringement upon the civil rights of the American people. We demand the immediate release of GILBERT GREEN and HENRY WINSTON, the last two victims of the Smith Act."

Listed among those who participated in the Conference were: DICK DeHAAN, Chairman of the New York Young Socialist Alliance; EUGENE FELDMAN, Editor, Southern Newsletter; BOB HIMMEL, Wayne Young Socialist Club; HAVEN PERKINS, Midwest Representative, Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell; SAM REED, (recently convicted for conspiracy to violate the Taft-Hartley Law); GENE TOURNOUR, JR., supporter, Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell; GIL TURNER, member, Editorial Board, The Young Socialist and TIM WOHLFORTH, Managing Editor, The Young Socialist.

The April 1, 1957, February 1 and March 15, 1958 issues of the Firing Line, reported EUGENE FELDMAN, HAVEN PERKINS and SAM REED as having been identified as members of the Communist Party, U. S.A. According to the March 1958 edition of The Young Socialist, both TIM WOHLFORTH and GIL TURNER of that paper's editorial board were "invited speakers at the Conference." In an address, WOHLFORTH "described the aim of the newspaper as a supporter of the idea of a broad, independent and militant socialist youth organization on a national scale." Following his speech, "discussion from the floor brought out suggestions for increasing the circulation of The Young Socialist especially among young workers."

TIM WOHLFORTH wrote a letter to the editor of the Communist Daily Worker which was published on page 4 of that paper's July 1, 1957 edition. In the letter, WOHLFORTH admitted "participating on the National Committee" of the American Forum for Socialist Education and acknowledged he was a member of the National Committee of the aforementioned Young Socialist League. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigated the American Forum for Socialist Education last year and found a "large number of people who have been linked with Communist activities are listed as members" of the Forum's National Committee. (See "The New York Herald Tribune", 5-22-57, page 15.)

The Young Socialist is a monthly four-page tabloid newspaper and commenced publication with its October 1957 issue. The paper is published at 218 Seventh Avenue, New York 11, New York, and claims to be the "voice of American radical youth." According to a recent issue, the following individuals are also affiliated with The Young Socialist: VIRGINIA HALSTEAD, Business Manager; Editorial Board - BERT DECK, SHANE MAGE; and Corresponding Editors - RICHARD DeHAAN (New York); ARTHUR PHELPS (Philadelphia); EVELYN SELL (Detroit); JOHN WORTH (Chicago); TOM LEONARD (Minneapolis); LEONARD HODGETT (Denver); PETER ALLAN (Los Angeles); RICHARD KENNY (San Francisco Bay Area); JOHN SEVERN (Seattle.)

After the appearance of the first issue of The Young Socialist, The

Militant, an official organ of the subversive Socialist Workers Party, hailed the emergence of the new paper as "an event of the first-rate importance in the current regroupment discussion in the radical movement...It is the only national radical youth newspaper published independent of any adult organization." In January 1958, officials of the University of Colorado issued an order "prohibiting general distribution" of The Young Socialist on the University campus. The Colorado Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union immediately protested against the ruling and "called the University's refusal to allow The Young Socialist supporters to distribute the paper on campus 'a denial of the First Amendment right of free expression afforded to all citizens, students and non-students alike'." (See "The Militant", 9-23-57, page 2; and "Denver (Colorado) Post", 1-21-58.)

MAJOR GOALS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION - 1958

At our 39th National Convention, The American Legion reaffirmed its five-year policy with regard to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The Convention mandate urged "the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the United States Attorney General to conduct a full-scale investigation of the American Civil Liberties Union." In a leaflet dated January 1958 distributed at the Tenth Annual Conference of The National Civil Liberties Clearing House held in Washington, D. C., last month, the ACLU outlined specific "targets for 1958."

Listed among ACLU goals for this year were the following: (1) "Defense of NAACP, Urban League, ACLU, and other organizations whose First Amendment rights...are threatened by certain Southern States and cities." (2) "Reversal of present Defense Department policy of basing character of military discharge on 'political beliefs and associations'." (3) "Revision of statement by Association of American Universities justifying dismissal of professors on 'loyalty' grounds." (4) Opposes requirement of listing "political beliefs and associations" as a condition to the issuance of a license to practice in a trade or profession. (5) "Opposition to House Committee on Un-American Activities, challenging its mandate and that of all Congressional committees whose activities invade First Amendment rights."

(6) "Challenge to State Department's power to limit freedom of travel by passport restrictions." (7) "Improvement of laws and regulations to cure abuses in Federal Employee Security Program." (8) "Opposition to wiretapping through support of the December 1957 Supreme Court decision and promotion of Federal and State anti-wiretapping legislation." (9) "Revision of sections of McCarran-Walter Immigration Act which deny equal treatment and due process protection to aliens and naturalized citizens."

IN THE RELIGIOUS FIELD, PART II

On March 3, 1958, REV. EDLER G. HAWKINS, Pastor of the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church in Bronx, New York, was elected Moderator of the Presbytery of New York City. The New York Presbytery, a local governing body of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., represents a membership of 30,000 and is composed of 65 churches in Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island. REV. HAWKINS, who is 50 years of age, is a graduate of Bloomfield College of New Jersey and the Union Theological Seminary. (See "The New York Times", 3-4-58, page 30-C.)

In 1943, REV. HAWKINS signed a "message to the House of Representatives opposing renewal" of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, which was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The following year, he signed an Open Letter to the then New York Governor THOMAS E. DEWEY, asking pardon for MORRIS U. SCHAPPES, a "self-admitted Communist who was convicted of perjury in the courts of New York." This letter was circulated under the auspices of the Schappes Defense Committee, a defunct subversive organization. (See Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix IX, 1944, pages 1245, 1555 and 1560.)

REV. HAWKINS was listed as a signer of a statement defending the Communist Party in 1947. According to page 695 of the 1948 New York Red Book, REV. HAWKINS was registered as a Vice-Chairman of the American Labor Party, a Communist "political front organization." He was affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and sponsored the World Congress for Peace held in Paris, France, in 1949. The same year he sponsored the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, a program of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, pages 28, 38 and 58; and HUAC, Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 111.)

During October 1950, REV. HAWKINS was a supporter of the Non-Partisan Citizens Committee for the Election of Dr. W.E.B. DuBois. DuBOIS, an identified member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., was then an American Labor Party candidate for the United States Senate. In June 1955, REV. HAWKINS was listed as a scheduled participant at a meeting sponsored by the Religious Freedom Committee, Inc., of 118 East 28th Street, New York 16, New York. According to a February 1958 letterhead, REV. HAWKINS is a member of both the Executive and Administrative Committees of the Religious Freedom Committee. This organization is currently conducting a program for the "abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities" and has been closely affiliated with The Methodist Federation for Social Action. (See "Daily Worker", 10-6-50, page 3; 6-8-55, page 8; "Firing Line", 8-15-57, page 1; and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Annual Report for 1956, page 6.)

COMMUNISTS REITERATE "FORCE AND VIOLENCE" DOCTRINE

The Firing Line staff has secured an amazing document printed in 1955 by the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, U.S.S.R., entitled, On the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" of Marx and Engels, by G. OBICHKIN. Translated from the Russian, the 48-page booklet reflects the Communist Party of the Soviet Union's continued allegiance to the Marxism-Leninism theory of world conquest by overthrowing all capitalistic nations by violent revolution.

In bold language, certain portions of the Soviet document stated: "The building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. is a genuine triumph for the ideas of Communism, first outlined with such clarity and profundity in the Manifesto of the Communist Party...Not only did Marxism reveal the historic role of the proletariat (working class), it also pointed to the means by which the proletariat would accomplish its mission. These means are uncompromising class struggle, the violent overthrow of capitalist rule through proletarian revolution, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat...Marx and Engels pointed to the sole correct way - violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie (capitalists), (by) the proletarian, Socialist revolution."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

August 5, 1958

MR. TOLSON:

RE: THE AMERICAN LEGION
"FIRING LINE"
AUGUST 1, 1958

You and the Director may be interested in the current issue (August 1, 1958) of The American Legion "Firing Line." The Director is quoted in paragraph two on the first page.

The majority of the space in this issue is used to hit apathy on the part of the general public toward the communist menace.

RESPECTFULLY,

G. A. NEASE

Enclosure

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ENCLOSURE

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CRIME

THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE



Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

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VOL. NO. VII, NO. 15

August 1, 1958

PUBLIC APATHY AND THE COMMUNIST MENACE

RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), in a radio address on May 19, 1958, warned Americans that international Communism's "greatest victory in the United States today is the climate of public apathy - it can't happen here." According to ARENS, "the Communists want just that, so there may be a fulfillment of the prophesy made by NIKOLAI LENIN in 1923: 'First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States which will be the last bastion of capitalism. We will not have to attack. It will fall like an over-ripe fruit into our hands'."

During the broadcast, ARENS quoted the following recent statement made by FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER regarding this serious problem of public disinterest in facing the Communist threat: "Public apathy is the sure way to national suicide - to death of individual freedom. It allowed the Communists to penetrate and make satellites of once-free countries, and it is presently enabling them to honeycomb and weaken the structures of the remaining countries, and there is today a terrifying apathy on the part of Americans toward the deadliest danger which this country has ever faced...The Communist Party in the United States is not out of business; it is not dead; it is not even dormant... Those who try to minimize its danger are either uninformed or they have a deadly axe to grind." In summarizing his important radio message, ARENS concluded with this warning to all Americans: "It is later than you think. It is happening - here - now!"

A shocking display of widespread apathy on the part of certain segments of the voting public toward the increasing Communist threat in our country occurred on June 3, 1958 in the State of California. HOLLAND DeWITTE ROBERTS, an identified Communist, received over 400,000 votes in a State-wide primary election for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Of the two and one half million votes cast for four candidates, ROBERTS polled third place. In the state of California, the principal duty of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is the supervision of "all the State supported education in State colleges, high schools, elementary and primary schools, with authority to appoint the Curriculum Commission and Credentials Commission." (See "The People's World", 6-14-58, page 12 and State of California, Tenth Report of the Senate Investigating Committee on Education, 1952, page 124.)

An organization called Holland Roberts for State Superintendent of Public Instruction operated a campaign headquarters from April to June 1958 at 345 Franklin Street, San Francisco 2, California. The Communist People's World of June 14, 1958, page 12, revealed that ROBERTS and his supporters were active throughout the State in conducting an intensified pre-election campaign.

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ENCLOSURE

The article claimed that many individuals who voted for ROBERTS had knowledge of his previous affiliation with the California Labor School and his "unfriendly" appearance before the HUAC in 1956. In addition to The People's World, editorials from the subversive National Guardian and The Worker expressed jubilation over ROBERTS' "feat" in securing over 400,000 votes. Subsequent to the election, ROBERTS boasted that his large poll was mainly from voters who were "not unduly influenced...by the red-baiting techniques of McCarthyism."

In describing his "important status" with the Communist movement in the United States, the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities stated in its 1953 report that "DR. HOLLAND ROBERTS is one of the most highly placed, active, capable and devoted servants of the Communist cause in all of Northern California." ROBERTS appeared before the aforementioned Committee in 1946 and denied affiliation with the Communist Party. It is interesting to note that in 1951, during his second appearance before this Committee, ROBERTS was a "hostile witness" and invoked the Fifth Amendment many times when questioned regarding Communist Party membership and activities. (See California Legislature, Report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee On Un-American Activities, 1947, page 277; and Seventh Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1953, pages 269 and 270.)

ROBERTS was identified as a member of the Communist Party by MISS ANNE KINNEY and CHARLES D. BLODGETT during hearings held before the HUAC in 1952 and 1953, respectively. In an appearance before the HUAC on December 10, 1956, ROBERTS took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment when asked about his "activities on behalf of the Communist Party in the San Francisco Bay area." ROBERTS was also identified as a member of the Communist Party before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) during its investigation of the California Labor School in 1955 and 1956. From 1949 to 1957, ROBERTS was Director of this School which was ordered to register as a Communist-front organization by the SACB on May 21, 1957. (See HUAC, Annual Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities for the Year 1953, pages 47 and 122; and HUAC, Investigation of Communist Propaganda In the United States-Part 3, 1956, pages 6115-6134.)

The California Labor School was cited "as a subversive and Communist organization" by the United States Attorney General in 1948. According to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the School indoctrinated "Communists and outsiders in the theory and practice of Communism", trained "organizers, and operatives" and recruited "new Party members and sympathizers." This School, which reportedly "ceased operations" in June 1957, "taught 75,000" students during its 15-years of existence, according to ROBERTS. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 22; and "Daily Worker", 5-6-57, page 5.)

ROBERTS is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and President of the American Russian Institute, Inc. The latter organization, which is celebrating its 27th anniversary, is located at 90 McAllister Street, San Francisco 2, California. ROBERTS also edits a mimeographed bulletin entitled, Peace News, a former organ of the defunct Northern California Peace Council. Readers desiring detailed information on ROBERTS' background, may wish to refer to the reports of the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1958, pages 16 and 61.)

The California Senate Investigating Committee on Education stated in its 10th Report that Communist Party functionary and organizer BERNADETTE DOYLE, polled 605,393 votes in that State during a June 1950 primary election for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Committee declared this was a "very impressive" State-wide vote for a Communist Party official and warned that the incident "should awake every freedom loving citizen from his apathy." Eight years later, HOLLAND ROBERTS polled over 400,000 votes for the same office. "IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK. IT IS HAPPENING - HERE - NOW!"

A MOSCOW APOLOGIST

GERALD FIDERER, 24, of Brooklyn, New York, studying for a bachelor's degree in Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, recently praised the Soviet Union in a letter to a friend on the staff of Soviet Russia, a Moscow newspaper. FIDERER's letter, which was published in the June 8, 1958 edition of the newspaper, ~~complained of the "hardships" of American students and praised Soviet accomplishments.~~ Claiming he wrote the letter "to congratulate Russia for launching Sputnik III", FIDERER said the letter indicated "his admiration for Soviet scientific achievements and an educational philosophy which regarded education as a right rather than a privilege." (See "The Milwaukee Wisconsin Journal", 6-11-58, page 1 and 6-13-58, page 18.)

Firing Line readers will recall that FIDERER was Vice-President of a Communist Labor Youth League Chapter on the campus of the University of Wisconsin before its dissolution in 1956. As an American delegate, FIDERER attended the Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow from July 28 to August 11, 1957 and subsequently defied the United States Department of State by illegally visiting Communist China. (See "Firing Line", 4-15-57 and 11-1-57; and HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1958, page 51.)

When confronted by the University's Dean of Students, LeROY LUBERG, regarding the publicity of the letter, FIDERER declared he "was particularly unhappy about the emphasis given to portions of the letter because stories which appeared in the press 'distorted his views'." FIDERER "said he did not intend to suggest criticism of...(the University of Wisconsin), which...had a 'long tradition of academic freedom and the defense of continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which the truth can be found'." (See "The Milwaukee Wisconsin Journal", 6-13-58, page 18.)

In a resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in May 1956, our National Commander was "mandated to call upon the House Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct...an investigation" of "Communist infiltration" at the University of Wisconsin. The resolution stated that the University "has followed a policy of allowing definitely pro-Communist speakers to regularly appear before the student body, allowing them use of tax supported facilities to spread their vicious propaganda." Voicing opposition to this "serious situation" at the University, the resolution also stated that the institution "officially recognized" a student chapter of the aforementioned subversive Labor Youth League. The League Chapter, of which FIDERER was an officer, voluntarily dissolved when it failed to register with the University during the Fall semester of 1956. Our May 1, 1958 Firing Line reported that former Communist Party Daily Worker editor JOHN W. GATES, lectured to 500 students at the University in Madison on February 23, 1958.

"WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING"

On June 13, 1958, the REV. HERMAN S. SIDENER and REV. HOWARD L. M. COWAN lost another round in their attempt to gain complete possession of the embattled Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, New York, where they have been recently appointed rector and assistant rector, respectively. Supported by a court order and escorted by police, REV. COWAN was refused admittance to the church office by ALEXANDER E. O. MUNSELL, "treasurer of the group supporting the ousted" identified Communist supply priest, WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH. In declining to consider police advice that force could be legally used to occupy the premises, REV. COWAN stated the Long Island Diocese of the Episcopal Church would "institute contempt proceedings in the Supreme Court (New York)." (See "New York Herald Tribune", 6-14-58, page 5; and "The New York Times, 6-14-58, part 2, page 1.)

Appearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on June 21, 1956, MUNSELL invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned regarding membership in the Communist Party. He refused to answer a question relative to present Communist Party membership and also refused to state "whether he is the ALEX MUNSELL who was a Communist candidate for the Baltimore City Council in 1939." MUNSELL "first refused to say whether he was treasurer of the parish-ioners committee for Holy Trinity (Church)...but later made affidavit that he did hold that post." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Annual Report, 1956, pages 6, 7 and 238.)

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity has been the scene of constant bitter controversy and violence since the late 1940's. In 1949, REV. JOHN HOWARD MELISH, then rector of the Church, was removed from his post because of his refusal to dismiss his son, WILLIAM HOWARD, as assistant minister. When the elder MELISH vacated the pulpit, the pro-MELISH faction in the Church maneuvered into retaining WILLIAM MELISH as the Church's supply priest. Climaxing an 11-year fight to remove WILLIAM MELISH from the Church, an Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court ruled on June 24, 1957 that he should be dismissed from his post as acting minister. This decision was reaffirmed by the New York State Court of Appeals on December 5, 1957 and enjoined MELISH from "interfering with DR. SIDENER's jurisdiction." Since that date, the pro-MELISH group has been instrumental in devilishly provoking many disgraceful incidents which have temporarily delayed the enforcement of the Diocese's legal rights. (See "Firing Line", 8-15-57.)

RACIAL AGITATION IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, PART II

Our June 15, 1958 Firing Line reported that the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) staged a Conference on Voting Restrictions in Southern States on April 27, 1958 at the Asbury Methodist Church, 11th and K Streets, N. W., in Washington, D. C. The day prior to the Conference, the SCEF, an identified Communist-front, held its semi-annual Board of Directors meeting in that city and elected the following 10 new members to the SCEF Board: MRS. MURIEL M. ALEXANDER, District of Columbia; DR. JOHN R. BROSS, Alabama; PHILIP A. CAMPONESCHI, Maryland; DR. JOHN S. CHAMBERS, Kentucky; MRS. A. J. E. DAVIS, Virginia; JAMES G. GILLIAN, Mississippi; FRANCIS A. GREGORY, District of Columbia; DANIEL J. HUGHLETT, Kentucky; MRS. ALICE C. HUNTER, District of Columbia; and W. HALE THOMPSON, Virginia. These additional persons have increased the SCEF's Board of Directors to 75 members. (See SCEF "The Southern Patriot", June 1958, page 4.)



FIRING LINE



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APATHY TO THE NTH DEGREE

Speaking before the World Assembly of the International Congregation-
al Council in Hartford, Connecticut, on July 4, 1958, the REV. DR. JOHN COLEMAN
BENNETT, Dean of the Faculty of the undenominational Union Theological Seminary
of New York City, suggested "that the Christian Church abandon the 'rigidity
of its opposition to Communism and the Communist-controlled countries." DR.
BENNETT "said he wondered whether the time had not come to 'emphasize less than
has been our practice opposition to Communism and to stop the continuous ex-
pressions of national and religious hostility to Communists and Communist
nations'." (See "The New York Times," 7-5-58, page C-20.)

According to DR. BENNETT, "the churches should be sophisticated about
Communism...and not be misled by its propaganda and its illusions and yet they
should not take so rigid an attitude that they cannot see that a second gen-
eration of Communists in Russia may become concerned chiefly about building
their own country so that they may become less fanatical believers in their
ideology and less a threat to the freedom of their neighbors." He said "it
was time to take 'seriously both the natural fears and the legitimate aspira-
tions of great nations even though they are Communist nations'...The Western
world should attempt to understand the Soviet Union's fear of attack...The
fear is partly a matter of dogma...but at the same time it is 'greatly strength-
ened by the Western emphasis on bases that surround the Soviet Union and by
the continuous expressions of hostility against that country'."

Born in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on July 20, 1902 of American
parents, DR. BENNETT has taught Christian Theology and Ethics at Union Theo-
logical Seminary since 1943. DR. BENNETT was ordained in the Congregational
Christian Church in 1939; and with DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR, currently edits a
bi-weekly interdenominational publication entitled, Christianity and Crisis.
A prolific writer, DR. BENNETT has contributed articles to many religious jour-
nals and has written several books, including Social Salvation and Christianity
and Communism. (See "Who's Who In America," 1958-1959, pages 212 and 2048;
Union Theological Seminary Alumni Catalogue, 1836-1947, page XX and Yearbook
of American Churches, 1957, page 234.)

In 1943, DR. BENNETT signed a "Message to the (Congressional) House
of Representatives" opposing renewal of the Special Committee on Un-American
Activities. Included among several charges, the petition stated the "Dies
Committee" should be terminated because of its "repeated attacks" on the Soviet
Union and its "flagrant fraternizing with fascists." This statement was
circularized and sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liber-
ties, a defunct "subversive and Communist" organization. Our January 1, 1956
Firing Line reported that DR. BENNETT was an initiator and signer of A. J. MUSTE's

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December 1955 Fellowship of Reconciliation petition urging President EISENHOWER to grant "Christmas Amnesty" to Communist Party leaders imprisoned under the Smith Act. That same year he signed an "Open Letter to the American People" which was released by an organization called Americans for Traditional Liberties. In effect, the letter was a broadside attack against all Congressional Committees investigating the Communist menace in the United States. It also blasted our Government's confidential security informant system, loyalty oaths and the use of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. Within the past 13 months, DR. BENNETT signed three public statements urging cessation of all United States testing of nuclear weapons. (See HUAC, Testimony of G. Bromley Oxnam, 1953, pages 3659-3661 and "Daily Worker," 9-26-55, page 4.)

ON THE ENTERTAINMENT FRONT, PART II

A stage production of MEYER LEVIN's "probing psychological melodrama" entitled Compulsion was performed at the Valley Playhouse in Chagrin Falls, near Cleveland, Ohio, from June 24 to July 6, 1958. Compulsion, based upon the highly publicized RICHARD LOEB-NATHAN LEOPOLD, JR., murder trial of 1924, was directed by and starred HOWARD DA SILVA of the original Broadway (New York) production. (See "Cleveland Ohio Plain Dealer," 6-22-58, section H, page 1.)

DA SILVA, alias HOWARD SILVERBLATT, was identified as a member of the Communist Party before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) on September 19, 1951 by MARTIN BERKELEY. In an appearance before the Committee on March 21, 1951, DA SILVA refused to affirm or deny membership in the Party. DA SILVA wrote a full-page article called "I Will Not Play the Informer!," which appeared in the April-May 1951 edition of Film Sense, a monthly organ of the Film Division of the New York State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (See HUAC, Annual Report, 1952, page 44; and HUAC, Communist Infiltration of Hollywood Motion-Picture Industry-Part 1, 1951, pages 112-121.)

In a smearing attack on the HUAC, DA SILVA stated in his article: "I am an actor who is more talented than some and less talented than many. But I have neither the talent, the information, nor the imagination to aid this Committee (HUAC) in its present inquisition. I have no ambition to play the informer. I see no future in pointing everywhere and endlessly, in surrendering my friends and my conscience, in destroying my own integrity and living out my days like a forlorn begging dog. That is not my idea of a role for an actor or a citizen...I will support or oppose my government's policies to the extent that I understand them to serve or harm the people of this nation. This is my position. And here I stand."

DA SILVA has a long record of affiliation with subversive organizations including: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Youth For Democracy, Civil Rights Congress, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Negro Congress, Progressive Citizens of America, Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, International Workers Order, National Lawyers Guild and the American Labor Party. (See HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, pages 21, 22, 25, 28, 32, 33 and 58; and "Daily Worker," 6-18-51, page 8; 9-29-52, page 8; and 10-27-52, page 7.)

On behalf of the Committee for Free Political Advocacy, DA SILVA signed a statement in February 1949 denouncing the United States Government's "prosecution of the national Communist (Party) leaders 'for mere advocacy of

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their political views'...(an appealed) to the Attorney General to suspend these political prosecutions." The HUAC reported that on November 19, 1952, "a full crew of veteran Communist stagehands provided their services for a Theatre Rally to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs (ETHEL and JULIUS) at the New York Palm Garden." DA SILVA was listed by the HUAC as having sponsored this Communist instigated rally. (See HUAC, Communist Political Subversion, Part 2, 1956, page 7440; and HUAC, Trial by Treason, 1956, page 30.)

PROFILE OF A PACIFIST

On June 13, 1958, WALTER CORNELIUS LOHMAN, JR., 46, of 2221 Wayne Avenue, Dayton, Ohio, was convicted in Federal Court for filing a false Non-Communist Union Officer Affidavit (form 1081) with the National Labor Relations Board in 1949 while he was a Local Representative of the (United) Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, United Amalgamated Local 768. LOHMAN, an employee of Antioch College's Vernay Laboratories in Yellow Springs, Ohio, was given ~~"two five-year sentences, to be served concurrently."~~ During LOHMAN's trial, Government witnesses testified that LOHMAN was a member of the Communist Party and had attended "closed" Party meetings. (See "Journal Herald", Dayton, Ohio, 6-27-58; "Dayton Ohio Daily News," 6-12-58; and "Firing Line", 1-1-55.)

LOHMAN was convicted on the same charges in 1955; however, the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals ordered a retrial on the basis of the Supreme Court's 1957 decision in the CLINTON E. JENCKS case. The Supreme Court ruling held that the Government must make confidential Federal Bureau of Investigation files "available to defendants in criminal cases or dismiss the charges." (See "Journal Herald," Dayton Ohio, 6-17-58; and "Firing Line," 7-1-57.)

DR. RALPH T. TEMPLIN of Rural Route 1, Cedarville, near Yellow Springs, Ohio, was a character witness for LOHMAN at both the 1955 and 1958 trials. When LOHMAN appealed his first trial conviction, DR. TEMPLIN's family posted a large share of LOHMAN's \$10,000 appeal bond. Testifying on June 13, 1958, DR. TEMPLIN stated he knew LOHMAN "for a ten year period beginning late in 1948" and that LOHMAN was of good character. When cross-examined by THOMAS STUEVE, First Assistant to the Sixth District United States Attorney, DR. TEMPLIN was asked whether he had "ever been a member of the Communist Party." In refusing to answer the question, DR. TEMPLIN invoked the First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments of the Constitution. (See "Journal Herald," Dayton, Ohio, 9-17-55 and 6-14-58.)

According to page 4 of the Journal Herald (Dayton), dated June 17, 1958, DR. TEMPLIN wrote the editor of that paper as follows: "Now that the WALTER LOHMAN trial is over, I think it proper and necessary to explain why, as a witness, I felt that it was improper democratic procedure for the government to ask, for the court to allow, or for me to answer the question asked: 'Are you a Communist?'...It was the result of reasoned conclusions from long teaching of the principles of democracy as part of my college teaching of the social sciences. The asking of this question is a part of what I call 'the great American subversion!'. To answer it would add to the subversion. This is because Communism and anti-Communism has never been a real political issue in America...The use of Communism in this case...was desired and necessary only to smear me with it. Proof was unnecessary..."

DR. TEMPLIN, a 60-year old Sociology Professor at Central State

College in Wilberforce, Ohio, has a long record in support of radical pacifist projects. He is a graduate of both Boston University and the Teachers College at Columbia University. From 1925 to 1940, DR. TEMPLIN served as a Methodist missionary to India, where he and others launched an organization called the Kristagraha Movement. Due to the apparent political nature of this Movement, DR. TEMPLIN was subsequently "put out of India." Upon returning to the United States, DR. TEMPLIN declared himself to be a conscientious objector and refused to register under the World War II Selective Service law, for which action he was never prosecuted. (See "Springfield Ohio Sun," 7-2-53; and California Legislature, Fourteenth Report of the Senate Investigating Committee on Education, 1956, page 120.)

After World War II, DR. TEMPLIN was a Director of the School of Living in Suffern, New York. In 1948, he was one of the founders of the Peacemaker Movement, a pacifist organization whose national headquarters is located at 10208 Sylvan Avenue, Cincinnati 41, Ohio. During the early 1950's, TEMPLIN served as a character witness for MISS RUTH REYNOLDS, a pacifist, who was tried under the Smith Act for "participating in a Puerto Rican Nationalist Party revolution." MISS REYNOLDS was subsequently convicted and served over a year in prison. Commenting in January 1952 regarding MISS REYNOLDS' conviction, DR. TEMPLIN stated "Every American citizen will need to know what can happen under a Smith Act, within American jurisdiction, where the courts are already available for use by an executive as his political instruments." (See "Yellow Springs Ohio News," 1-10-52.)

Since 1952, DR. TEMPLIN's activities have included the following: fasted for 12-days in protest of the Federal Government's execution of the Soviet atomic spies, ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG (1953); signed a Peacemaker Movement statement announcing refusal to appear before the HUAC and other Congressional Investigating Committees "if summoned" (1954); signed a Fellowship of Reconciliation petition urging the President to grant amnesty for imprisoned Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act (1956); and signed a Peacemaker Movement statement: "Because such a large proportion of Federal taxes goes for weapons of war...(I decline) to pay income taxes for 1957 and do not intend to pay for 1958." (1958). (See "Springfield Ohio Sun," 7-2-53, 2-9-54; "Firing Line", 12-1-56; and Peacemaker leaflet, 4-15-58.)

Our July 15, 1958 Firing Line reported that DR. TEMPLIN was an official of both the Walk for Peace Committee and the Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons. He is also a current member of the Editorial Board of The Peacemaker, the official monthly organ of the aforementioned Peacemaker Movement. This organization has scheduled a Training Program In Non-Violence to be held from August 11-31, 1958 at Woolmandale, (outside Coopersburg, near Allentown), Pennsylvania.

According to its brochure, the "Training Program, in its second year, is sponsored by Peacemakers...based on Gandhian principles of non-violence...this is an opportunity for people who have already done some serious thinking about non-violence as a way of life to explore more deeply its history and application." In addition to DR. TEMPLIN, the Training Program will be conducted by the following staff members: REV. DAVID H. BROOKS, ERNEST BROMLEY, DAVE DELLINGER, AMMON HENNACY, JOHN INGERSOLL, BOB LUITWEILER, REV. B. MAURICE F. McCRACKIN, WALLY NELSON, MISS RUTH REYNOLDS and DAVID WIECK.

SENOR MR. JONES
HELP BUILD SUBSCRIPTIONS. INTEREST YOUR FRIENDS IN THE FIRING LINE.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Date July 14, 1958

To Deke DeLoach

From Don Sweany

Remarks:	
Please Answer	For Comment
Please Discuss With	For Your Recommendation
For Approval	For Investigation
For Attention	Please Give Me Facts so I Can Answer
For Information	For Your Signature
Note and Forward to File	
Note and Return to Sender	Please Prepare Reply for My Signature

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FIRING LINE



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VOL. NO. VII, NO. 14

July 15, 1958

PACIFISM ON THE MARCH

During recent months, 6 major pacifist organizations cooperated in staging a highly publicized agitational campaign to pressure the United States Government into discontinuing our strategic national defense testing of nuclear weapons. Entitled "Walk for Peace", the campaign embodied a series of demonstrations and protest marches through several eastern States culminating in the picketing of The White House in Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1958. An estimated 1,000 persons participated in various phases of the national "Walk for Peace" movement which was confined to a 250-mile radius of New York City. (See "War Resisters League News", May-June 1958, pages 1 and 2 and "The Sun", /Baltimore, Maryland/, 6-2-58, page 2.)

Established in March 1958 by the Walk for Peace Committee of Room 825, 5 Beekman Street, New York 38, New York, a leaflet of the "Walk for Peace" program appealed "to men everywhere to oppose the nuclear weapons tests now going on in the Pacific and to work for the abolition of the testing, production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons by all nations...We will walk for peace because we feel that we must challenge the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain to stop endangering the health and survival of present and future generations, and because we feel that nations and people everywhere should purge themselves of reliance upon violence and should begin to explore non-violent ways of solving conflict."

Activities of the "Walk for Peace" campaign were favorably reported by both the international and domestic Communist press. A complimentary article appeared in the May 15, 1958 edition of the Bulletin, the official organ of the notorious international Communist-front, World Council of Peace (World Peace Council). Additional favorable reports on this alleged pacifist movement were given front page publicity in various editions of American Communist and Marxist publications, including The Worker and National Guardian. (See HUAC, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 48, 96, 100 and 105; "The Worker," 4-13-58 and "National Guardian," 4-14-58.)

The following organizations and publications were affiliated with the campaign of the Walk for Peace Committee: American Friends Service Committee (Middle Atlantic, New England and Southwest Regions), Catholic Worker, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Peacemakers, War Resisters League and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. According to recent letterheads, the Walk for Peace Committee utilized the office facilities of the aforementioned War Resisters League from March to June 1958.

A. J. MUSTE, "who has long fronted for Communists" according to FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER, was Chairman of the Walk for Peace Committee. During

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CRIMINAL

1933-1934, MUSTE was listed as an "outstanding leader" of a Communist Party splinter group called the American Workers Party. Our March 15 and June 1, 1957 issues of the Firing Line reported that MUSTE was Chairman of the American Forum for Socialist Education and was listed as an "impartial observer" to the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (See HUAC, Organized Communism in the United States, 1958, pages 151 and 152 and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Statement by J. Edgar Hoover - An Analysis of the 16th Annual Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., 1957, page 3.)

Due to its obvious subversive background, the American Forum was thoroughly investigated by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee only 8 days after the formation of the organization was announced in the May 13, 1957 edition of the Daily Worker. According to a press release dated December 19, 1957, Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND, Chairman of the Subcommittee, identified the Forum as a Communist front organization. Senator EASTLAND declared that the American Forum was "one of the first schemes launched" by the Communist Party since its 16th National Convention (February 9-12, 1957) and "a number of the members of the National Committee of the Forum have been identified as members of the Communist Party."

In addition to MUSTE, the following officials of the Walk for Peace Committee have been listed as members of the American Forum for Socialist Education: DOROTHY DAY, DAVE DELLINGER, RUSSELL JOHNSON, DAVID McREYNOLDS, BAYARD RUSTIN and CHARLES WALKER. Of the 84 officers and members of Walk for Peace's Executive and National Committees, 15 signed MUSTE's recent Fellowship of Reconciliation petition calling for the release of Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act. This petition, which was reproduced in our January 1 and December 1, 1956 issues of the Firing Line, listed the following Committee officials: ROLAND BAINTON, ALBERT BIGELOW, HENRY HITT CRANE, PAUL DEATS, ROY FINCH, ROBERT GILMORE, ALFRED HASSLER, DAVID McREYNOLDS, JOHN OLIVER NELSON, MILDRED SCOTT OLMSTEAD, GEORGE PAINE, CULBERT G. RUTENBER, GLENN SMILEY, RALPH TEMPLIN and CHARLES WALKER.

It is interesting to note that of the 13 "impartial observers" who were screened by the Communist Party for attendance at its 16th National Convention, the following 6, including MUSTE, were national officers of the Walk for Peace Committee: DOROTHY DAY, ROY FINCH, ALFRED HASSLER, BAYARD RUSTIN and LYLE TATUM. Other officials of the Walk for Peace Committee who may be familiar to Firing Line readers were: CARL DAHLGREN, RALPH DI GIA, DAVID GALE, ARTHUR GLADSTONE, MICHAEL HARRINGTON, AMMON HENNACY, CARMELITA HINTON, WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, FRED LIBBY, ROBERT A. LYON, REV. MAURICE McCRACKIN, DON MURRAY, LINUS PAULING, JIM PECK, PATON PRICE, LAWRENCE SCOTT, PITIRIM SOROKIN, REV. GEORGE TEAGUE, LILLIAN WILLOUGHBY and JOHN R. YUNGBLUT. (See Walk for Peace Committee leaflet, May 1958; "Proceedings of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., 1957, page 350 and "Firing Line," March 15, 1957, page 26.)

Many of the participants of the "Walk for Peace" campaign wore blue arm bands and carried posters bearing such slogans as: "We Are Walking to the U. N. to Urge All Nations to Stop Nuclear Bomb Tests," "Because Every Test Kills and Deforms Some Living, Some Unborn," "Walk With Us for Peace," "Stop H-Bomb Tests," "Stop The Suicide Race" and "Save The Human Race". Among two of those who walked between Wilmington, Delaware and Washington, D. C., were MISS FLORENCE H. LUSCOMB of Boston, Massachusetts and folk-singer, PETE SEEGER.

(See "The Sun", /Baltimore, Maryland/ 5-26-58, page 24 and "The Washington Post and Times Herald", 6-1-58, page A-19.)

MISS LUSCOMB, who is 71, has been active in Communist Party affairs for years. Appearing before the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Special Commission on Communism, Subversive Activities and Related Matters on January 7, 1955, MISS LUSCOMB invoked the First Amendment when questioned regarding her affiliations with the Communist movement. The report of the Commission, dated June 1955, stated that it "has received creditable evidence that FLORENCE LUSCOMB has been a secret member of the Communist Party, and that her prominence and standing was such that she has attended meetings in New York of the National Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, the top echelon in that Party. Her activities over a great many years have been consistent with the aims and purposes of the Communist Party."

PETE SEEGER was indicted in a Federal Court on March 26, 1957 for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer 10 questions pertaining to his alleged affiliation with the Communist Party during an August 1955 appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Last May, MRS. MILDRED R. PRUITT, Americanism Chairman of an American Legion Auxiliary Unit in Yellow Springs, Ohio, protested to school officials of that city against the use of the Mills Lawn Elementary School auditorium for a scheduled appearance of SEEGER. MISS PRUITT revealed SEEGER had appeared at Antioch College on a previous occasion, but said that this was the first instance the folk singer had been granted the use of public buildings in Yellow Springs. (See "Dayton /Ohio/ Daily News," 5-16-58, page 1.)

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ON THE HIGH SEAS

Actively affiliated with the "Walk for Peace" movement were members of a radical organization called Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons of 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania. Created in July 1957, the latter organization was exposed in the October 1, 1957 Firing Line as having sponsored a demonstration team which attempted to enter a highly restricted Atomic Energy Test Site in Nevada on August 6, 1957. Protesting against the testing of nuclear weapons, 11 members of the Non-Violent Action group were immediately arrested for their intentional disregard and violation of our Federal security laws.

In another dramatic display of civil disobedience which attracted world-wide attention, the Non-Violent Action organization sponsored the attempted sailing of a 30-foot ketch into the restricted zone of the United States Government's nuclear testing area of Eniwetok, located in the South Pacific Ocean. The ketch was called the "Golden Rule" and was originally manned by 4 members of the Non-Violent Action organization, namely, ALBERT BIGELOW, DAVID GALE, WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON and GEORGE WILLOUGHBY. GALE was replaced by ORION SHERWOOD at the outset of the proposed voyage and JAMES PECK joined the crew at a subsequent date. (See "The Sun", /Baltimore, Maryland/ 6-2-58, page 2.)

When the "Golden Rule" sailed from Honolulu for Eniwetok on May 1, 1958, the boat was halted by the United States Coast Guard about one mile off shore and was towed back to Honolulu. The crew of the "Golden Rule" (BIGELOW, HUNTINGTON, SHERWOOD and WILLOUGHBY) were "convicted of criminal contempt of Court for defying a (Federal) Court injunction and given 60-day suspended

sentences." They were also placed on probation for one year. The crew's arrest was immediately protested by other members of the Non-Violent Action group who picketed the offices of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in New York City and Washington, D. C. (See "The Philadelphia Inquirer," 5-2-58, page 1 and "The New York Times", 5-3-58, page C-8.)

Continuing the protest against the United States testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific, 9 alleged members of the Non-Violent Action organization were arrested on May 6, 1958 in New York City for refusing to take shelter during a practice air raid drill. On May 9 and 10, other members of the Non-Violent Action group picketed and demonstrated before The White House and AEC headquarters in Washington, D. C. MRS. LILLIAN (GEORGE) WILLOUGHBY, wife of a crew member of the "Golden Rule," participated in a "hunger strike" in the lobby of the AEC headquarters building at Germantown, Maryland. GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, Executive Secretary of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, was an "impartial observer" at the aforementioned Communist Party Convention. (See "The New York Times", 5-7-58, page C-30; 5-11-58, page L-45; "Washington Daily News," 5-9-58, page 9 and "Firing Line," 3-15-57, page 26.)

In a shocking exhibition of contemptuous defiance of a Federal Court order prohibiting the "Golden Rule" from entering the Eniwetok nuclear testing area, the crew made two additional unsuccessful attempts to sail to their objective. During the third and final attempt, the ketch was intercepted 6 miles from Hawaii by the Coast Guard on June 4, 1958 and was promptly ordered back to Honolulu. With the exception of PECK, each member of the "Golden Rule" was sentenced to 60 days in jail. Before sentencing, BIGELOW, the skipper of the "Golden Rule", said "he purposely disregarded the Court injunction because he felt compelled to protest against nuclear tests." (See "The Evening Star" /Washington, D.C./, 6-7-58, page A-2.)

Subsequent to the jailing of the crew, ABRAHAM LINCOLN WIRIN, Counsel of the Southern California Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union and attorney for WILLIAM and SYLVIA CAMPBELL POWELL (defendants in a sedition case) petitioned "Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS of the United States Supreme Court to stay the injunction forbidding the 'Golden Rule' crew from entering the nuclear test area." On June 20, 1958, Justice DOUGLAS announced that he had refused to interfere with the injunction. The left-wing affiliations of WIRIN, Attorney for the crew, were set forth in the January 15, 1957 and May 15, 1958 issues of the Firing Line.

The interlocking affiliations of the Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons and the Walk for Peace Committee is reflected by recent letterheads of both organizations. Of the 37 officers and Committeemen of the Non-Violent Action group, the following 23 were listed as officials of the Walk for Peace Committee: DAVID ANDREWS, ALBERT BIGELOW, ERNEST BROMLEY, DOROTHY DAY, DAVE DELLINGER, RALPH DI GIA, DAVID GALE, ROBERT GILMORE, ALFRED HASSLER, AMMON HENNACY, WILLIAM R. HUNTINGTON, RUSSELL JOHNSON, WALTER LONGSTRETH, A. J. MUSTE, THEODORE OLSON, JAMES (JIM) PECK, BAYARD RUSTIN, LAWRENCE SCOTT, GLENN SMILEY, ROBERT SWANN, RALPH TEMPLIN, LYLE TATUM and CHARLES WALKER. The Walk for Peace Committee publicly supported this latest civil disobedience project of the Non-Violent Action group. In a leaflet dated May, 1958, the Walk for Peace Committee stated: "We will join with the crew of the 'Golden Rule' and with the growing groundswell of world opinion in urging nations to take this vital first action (cessation of nuclear bomb tests) toward universal disarmament."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 10/23, 1958

TO:

☒ Director
☐ Mr. Belmont
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tamm
☐ Mr. Trotter
☐ Mr. Parson
☐ Mr. Clayton
☐ Mr. Holloman
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files Section
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman
☐ Mrs. Brown

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Mr. Parsons
 Mr. Resen
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Trotter
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Holloman
 Miss Gandy

See Me For appropriate action

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The attached article will appear in the
 "Firing Line" of the American Legion
 issue of October 31.

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12 OCT 31 1958

ENCLOSURE

REC-13

Clyde Tolson

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A "smear attack" reminiscent of the dastardly campaign waged in 1940 by the Communist Party, is once again being launched against J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI.

In February, 1940, the leaders of the Communist Party met in Washington and decided that their campaign against Hoover and the FBI should have two principal phases, one an attack upon the Bureau as violating civil liberties, and secondly a personal attack upon Director Hoover. Communist writers were assigned to this phase of the campaign. The communists also decided to enlist the aid of as many newspapers and prominent individuals as possible.

Today, the same old procedure is rearing its ugly head. The Alger Hiss apologist, Fred J. Cook, recently prepared for "The Nation" Magazine a 60-page article containing distortion, innuendos, half truths and genuine lies based strictly upon suppositions. Cook, whose writings concern mostly the detective story variety, has been strangely silent as to the parties financing his article. Perhaps Cook's greatest claim to the defense of the left-wing element is his recent article, again in "The Nation" Magazine, which praised Alger Hiss, a convicted perjurer, and attempted to show that Hiss was framed. This article caused little more than a ripple of interest. The American public has long ago learned of the feverish attempts of the left-wing groups to restore their idol, Hiss, to the position of a martyr.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Harvey

O'Connor, whose chief claim to fame is the ignoring of congressional subpoenas

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or seeking protection behind constitutional amendments when called upon to reveal his past activities, has joined hands with its usual bedfellow, "The Nation" Magazine. The official publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, "Rights" Magazine, has prepared an article for its October issue entitled "The FBI and Your Freedom." The article contains a rehash of the timeworn communist line regarding civil liberties. Peculiarly enough, the article omits the one thought so well known to all Americans: that under communism there is no human dignity or humanitarianism. Individual liberties under communism allow an individual to perform any action that will benefit the state and prohibit or punish any individual action deemed injurious to the state. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, rather than protecting civil liberties, has mouthed communist principles since its cloudy beginning. The announced program of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, rather far afield from the protection of civil liberties, has been to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, other congressional investigative committees, and discredit the FBI.

The second step in the well-planned smear program is to be directed at Mr. Hoover personally. The "New York Post," long a well-known pseudo-liberal newspaper, is personally supervising this step. James Wechsler, Editor, an admitted former member of the Young Communist League and whose record of sympathy for Communist Party causes is notorious, has sent reporters as far as Paris, France, in attempts to dig up derogatory material. Interviews have been held by Wechsler's coached representatives with former employees of the FBI, with the hope that these former employees would turn on Mr. Hoover.

It has been learned that the 'New York Post' plans to send reporters to Washington, D. C., and other cities, to skulk around restaurants and public places in the hope of digging up scraps of information that could be used against Hoover and the FBI.

The American public will, of course, recognize this campaign in its true light. As usual, when the spotlight of public opinion is turned upon the personalities responsible for this campaign, and the reasons behind their desire to knock out Mr. Hoover and the FBI, there will be the customary scurrying for cover. The thought arising uppermost in the minds of the American people is: "Why attack the one organization in our society today that is doing as much as humanly possible to preserve civil rights, our freedoms and our way of life?" The answer is rather obvious. Without the FBI, there will be no constant vigilance as to protection of our liberties as prescribed by Federal law. The communists and their apologists can then run rampant.

Our thought is, why not leave the hard-working, efficient FBI alone. The FBI is and has always been fully responsible to Congress and the people for its actions. Leave the FBI alone and instead of attacking by lies and slander, give it support so it can assist in the investigation of current day atrocities upon our religious institutions, in the investigation and presentation of facts regarding the daily directed espionage attack against our country by the Soviet Union, and leave it alone so it can through its nationwide network of

mutually cooperative local law enforcement agencies prevent the criminal hordes from engulfing us. We cast our vote for Mr. Hoover and the FBI and so will the true patriots of this country.



FIRING LINE



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A NATION-WIDE PROGRAM TO END NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

The National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (NCSNP), a group embracing "one world" ideology, was established in November 1957 for the purpose of developing "public support for a boldly conceived and executed policy which will lead mankind away from nuclear war and toward world peace with justice." Claiming to be an "informal national committee - not an organization," the NCSNP declared its formation was "prompted" by "the inadequacy of the present response by national governments to international problems and the recognized ability of these governments to wage nuclear war which could end in mutual annihilation."

A printed leaflet distributed by the NCSNP in June 1958, stated the group advocates: "(1) Immediate cessation of nuclear tests by all countries, including our own, through an United Nations agreement. (2) International control of missiles and outer-space satellites through the United Nations. (3) The support and reinforcement of all agencies concerned with upholding and strengthening the United Nations as an instrument of effective world war." In outlining its additional objectives, the NCSNP revealed it would place "important information before the American people" and stimulate "a great debate on one of the major issues of our time." The NCSNP stated the group "should do everything possible to support and strengthen existing organizations working to bring about increased understanding of problems related to atomic energy in particular and foreign policy in general."

Since last November, the NCSNP and its affiliates have inserted full-page advertisements in many major newspapers throughout the United States. For the apparent purpose of acquiring an enormous circulation and readership, the NCSNP encourages the reprinting of these ads in local newspapers. Reproductions of two NCSNP ads have appeared in the subversive National Guardian and in the Communist organ, The Worker. NCSNP's first statement was printed in the November 15, 1957 edition of The New York Times, which advertisement was subsequently carried in several metropolitan newspapers.

In a brazen promotion of the "one world concept," the aforementioned NCSNP ad stated "the sovereignty of the human community comes before all others - before the sovereignty of groups, tribes, or nations...that none of the differences separating the governments of the world are as important as the membership of all peoples in the human family; That the big challenge of the age is to develop the concept of a higher loyalty - loyalty by man to the human community...That all that is required for this is to re-direct our energies, re-discover our moral strength, re-define our purposes." Of the 48 "churchmen, scientists, businessmen, labor representatives, authors, editors and public figures" who signed NCSNP's November 15, 1957 statement urging cessation of

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CRIME REC.

United States testing of nuclear weapons, the following 13 were listed as members of NCSNP's "organizing committee": NORMAN COUSINS, Editor, The Saturday Review; REV. HENRY HITT CRANE; ROBERT W. GILMORE, New York, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee; REV. DONALD HARRINGTON, Minister, Community Church, New York City; DR. HOMER A. JACK; DR. STANLEY LIVINGSTON, Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; LENORE G. MARSHALL; LAWRENCE S. MAYERS, JR., President, L. & C. Mayers Company, Inc., CLARENCE PICKETT, Executive Secretary Emeritus, American Friends Service Committee; JOSEPHINE W. POMERANCE, Committee for World Development and World Disarmament; DR. CHARLES C. PRICE, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania; NORMAN THOMAS, Chairman, Post War World Council; and DR. HUGH C. WOLFE, Chairman, Department of Physics, Cooper Union, New York. Additional signers were: ROGER N. BALDWIN, DR. JOHN C. BENNETT, REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, CLINTON GOLDEN, OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II, JOHN HERSEY, DR. KIRTLEY F. MATHER, LEWIS MUMFORD, JAMES G. PATTON, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, DR. PITIRIM A. SOROKIN and JERRY VOORHIS.

It is interesting to note that NCSNP advertisements, including the above, invariably contained a qualifying "double-talk" statement reflecting signers of its releases have acted "in their individual capacity and not as representatives of organizations or as members of the NCSNP." The national office of the NCSNP is currently located in Room 305, 202 East 44th Street, New York 17, New York. According to its June 1958 letterhead, the following 20 individuals were listed as officials of the NCSNP:

Co-Chairmen: NORMAN COUSINS and CLARENCE PICKETT; CLARENCE H. LOW, Treasurer; LAWRENCE S. MAYERS, JR., Comptroller; Executive Committee: CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, Director, American Association for the United Nations; EUGENE EXMAN, Vice President, Harper Brothers; ROBERT W. GILMORE; REV. DONALD HARRINGTON; DR. HOMER A. JACK; LENORE G. MARSHALL; ORLIE PELL, President, U. S. Section, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; JOSEPHINE W. POMERANCE; DR. CHARLES C. PRICE; EDWARD J. SPARLING, President, Roosevelt University; NORMAN THOMAS; JAMES P. WARBURG; ALLAN M. WILSON, Vice President, The Advertising Council and DR. HUGH C. WOLFE; Staff: TREVOR THOMAS and ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Recently, the NCSNP reported that it had "nearly 100 local committees" (operating) in the United States. Some are neighborhood groups of a half-dozen people; some are city-wide with many sub-committees." In a release entitled "Local Committees", dated May 2, 1958, the NCSNP named its affiliates in 22 States and in the Territory of Hawaii, including California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. According to the NCSNP release, the group has a large concentration of activity in the States of California and New York, both of which contain numerous local committees.

NCSNP's largest "local Committee" in the State of New York is the Greater New York (City) Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy of 237 Third Avenue, New York 3, New York. The aforementioned ROBERT W. GILMORE is Chairman of the Greater New York Committee which utilizes the office facilities of GILMORE's New York City Office-Middle Atlantic Region of the American Friends Service Committee. A release distributed by the Greater New York Committee, dated June 1958, listed the addresses of 16 of its neighborhood committees located in the areas of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Brooklyn Heights, Queens, Bronx, Long Island and adjacent counties. A recently dated letterhead reflected that the Greater New York Committee had a 13-member Executive Committee and 31 sponsors. Of these 44

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officials, the following 10 were listed in the January 1 and December 1, 1956 issues of the Firing Line as having signed a "Christmas Amnesty" petition circulated by the Fellowship of Reconciliation urging President EISENHOWER to free imprisoned Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act: ROBERT W. GILMORE, REV. DONALD HARRINGTON, REV. JOHN M. KRUMM, REV. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP, BENJAMIN MILLER, LEWIS MUMFORD, REV. A. J. MUSTE, DR. ARTHUR L. SWIFT, JR., NORMAN THOMAS and ROWLAND WATTS. Other officials of the Greater New York Committee who may be familiar to readers of the Firing Line were: DR. ALGERNON D. BLACK, BESS CAMERON, DR. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, STANLEY M. ISAACS, DAVID LIVINGSTON, REV. ROBERT JAMES MCCrackEN and DR. H. H. WILSON.

Since April 1958, the Greater New York Committee and its local affiliates have conducted numerous public meetings. On June 17, 1958, the Queens Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, a neighborhood committee of the Greater New York organization, sponsored one of the largest NCSNP rallies in the New York area. It was held at Sunnyside Gardens in Queens, New York, with over 1,200 in attendance. The July 1958 issue of Sane, a bulletin of the Greater New York Committee, reported that DR. LINUS CARL PAULING and CAREY McWILLIAMS were speakers at the meeting. Both PAULING and McWILLIAMS have been identified in sworn testimony as members of the Communist Party, U.S.A. PAULING currently denies affiliation with the Communist Party, however, during an appearance before the California Senate Investigating Committee on Education in 1950, he refused to answer a question whether he had ever paid dues in the Party. Readers desiring additional information on PAULING's activities and on other individuals and organizations advocating cessation of our nuclear weapons tests may wish to refer to the October 1, 1957, March 15, 1958 and July 15, 1958 issues of the Firing Line. (See HUAC, Annual Report, 1956, page 66.)

UNRESTRICTED FOREIGN TRAVEL BY AMERICAN COMMUNISTS

Certain internal security functions of the Federal Government were seriously curtailed on June 16, 1958, when the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that "the State Department cannot deny passports on grounds of Communist beliefs or associations." In a 5-4 decision, the Court claimed the State Department lacked authority to require that passport applicants file non-Communist affidavits, and to deny passports to suspected Communists and others of doubtful loyalty. The ruling was a victory for DR. WALTER BRIEHL, WELDON BRUCE DAYTON and ROCKWELL KENT, all of whom had sued in Federal Court to demand passports which had been previously denied by the State Department. (See "The Washington Daily News," 6-17-58, page 10; and "The New York Times," 6-17-58, page 1.)

Testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on July 9, 1958, ROBERT D. JOHNSON, Chief of the Legal Division of the State Department's Passport Office, declared "passports have gone to 70 persons of questioned loyalty and at least another 65 are in line to receive them as a result of the Supreme Court's June 16 decision." Of the 135, the following have received passports, according to JOHNSON: ROCKWELL KENT, CORLISS LAMONT, PAUL ROBESON and ANNA LOUISE STRONG. In the absence of corrective legislation, JOHNSON warned that the State Department "would have to issue passports to expatriate Reds living in Mexico and even to known Communist couriers believed to be carrying information to Moscow." During the same hearing, JOSEPH ZACK KORNFEDEr, a founder of the Communist Party, U.S.A., testified "he left the Party in 1934 ... (and) learned in Moscow that the Communists operate a big plant to forge

documents of any country." KORNFEDER said the Soviet Union prefers to "obtain American passports through regular channels, using dummies or forged birth certificates." He claimed that "such subterfuges continue because 'the Communist machine could not operate without them'." The Supreme Court's June 16, 1958 decision, according to KORNFEDER, "'will save Moscow a lot of headaches' in getting papers to place agents abroad." KORNFEDER "termed freedom to travel 'essential' to world Communism and said he thought controls on such freedom would be a 'considerable' curb on American Communists." (See "New York Herald Tribune", 7-10-58, pages 1 and 15.)

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING COMMUNISTS

Speaking on the floor of the Senate on July 10, 1958, Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND, Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, presented a shocking analysis of the trend of recent Supreme Court decisions. Excerpts from Senator EASTLAND's speech are as follows: "Since 1919 through Monday, June 2, 1958, the United States Supreme Court rendered 84 decisions involving Communist or subversive activities in cases where the position of the individual judge could be determined. In 24 years, 1919 to 1942, the Court decided only 11 cases in this category. Of these 11 cases, the first seven were decided against the Communist position and in favor of the Government...From 1943 through 1953, a total of 34 cases in these categories was considered. A majority of the Court voted in favor of the position advocated by the Communists in 15 cases and held contrary to what the Communists wanted in 19 cases. (See "Congressional Record," 7-10-58, pages 12113-12122.)

Subsequent to October 1953, the "Court has consented to hear a fantastic total of 39 cases involving Communist or subversive activities in one form or another. Thirty of these decisions have sustained the position advocated by the Communists and only nine have been to the contrary. Even more significant than the overall result of these decisions is an analysis of the votes and positions taken by the individual judges. (Associate Justice) HUGO BLACK participated in a total of 71 cases and his batting average is an even 1.000. Seventy-one times he voted to sustain the position advocated by the Communists, and not one vote or one case did he decide to the contrary. (Associate) Justice WILLIAM DOUGLAS participated in 69 cases. His batting average is slightly lower than BLACK's. Pro-Communist votes - 66; anti-Communist - 3...(Associate Justice) FELIX FRANKFURTER is the third member of the Court who has served continuously throughout this period. He participated in 72 cases and his record shows: pro-Communist votes - 56; anti-Communist - 16." Others listed were Chief Justice EARL WARREN - pro-Communist votes - 36; anti-Communist - 3; and Associate Justice WILLIAM J. BRENNAN - pro-Communist votes - 18; anti-Communist - 2.

In view of the above, Senator EASTLAND declared: "It is hard for me to believe...that the Government, or the States, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Congressional Committees and the District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeal were always wrong...The one area where there seems to be some predictability with respect to the WARREN Court's action is where cases involve the interests of the world Communist conspiracy and its arm in this country, the Communist Party, U.S.A. When delay is necessary to help the Communist cause, the Court delays...The long-range intentions of the Supreme Court are obscure, as its language in some of these cases also has been." Predicting the future of the Court, Senator EASTLAND stated that it "is moving step by step toward establishing 'the Communist conspiracy in the United States as a legal political entity'."

SEP 12 1958
SEN. EASTLAND



FIRING LINE



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VOL. NO. VII, NO. 24

December 15, 1958 *edh*

NEW RECRUITS IN THE ANTI-FBI CAMPAIGN

The Fund for the Republic, The Worker (official Communist Party weekly) and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU) have now joined the cavalcade of those attempting to discredit the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Initial activities by CYRUS STEPHEN EATON, New York Post, The Nation and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee were reported in the November 1, 1958 Firing Line.

For obvious reasons, The Fund for the Republic, mastermind of previous attempts to discredit the FBI, should have been more circumspect in its current venture and attempted to restrict knowledge of the plan to top echelons. The Fund for the Republic correspondence requested permission to place in commercial airplanes several hundred copies of the scurrilous smear article which appeared in the October 14, 1958 issue of The Nation. Although no cost to one air line was involved, officials of that company curtly refused to honor The Fund for the Republic's request.

Not wishing to be left out in the cold, The Dispatcher, published fortnightly by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (identified Communist HARRY BRIDGES, President) in its November 7, 1958 issue, stated that free copies of the aforementioned edition of The Nation written by FRED J. COOK could be obtained from the ILWU Book Club, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California. Not to be outdone, the weekly mouthpiece of the Communist Party, The Worker, in its November 16, 1958 issue, joined the smear chorus against J. EDGAR HOOVER and the FBI.

An interesting question arises as to who is financing the distribution of the smear issue of The Nation. The periodical normally has a very limited circulation; however, both the ILWU (HARRY BRIDGES' Union) and The Fund for the Republic (ROBERT M. HUTCHINS, President) have expressed a willingness to distribute free copies of the 60-page article. Then again, CYRUS STEPHEN EATON, initiator of the current smear, who recently conferred with Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV and received the gift of a troika and three horses, gallops valiantly across the pages of The Nation, a knight in shining armor, whose heroic attack against the FBI earned him a controversial niche in history. (See "New York World Telegram," 9-8-58, Section 1, page 1 and "Firing Line," 6-1-55.) *W*

SPOTLIGHT ON THE FIELD OF ENTERTAINMENT

JOSEPH PAPIROFSKY (PAPP), stage manager for two popular Columbia Broadcasting System television programs, who was immediately dismissed from employment following his recent uncooperative appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), was ordered reinstated to his former position by an arbitrator on November 12, 1958. While employed as manager of both the Garry *100-418299-3*

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Moore program, "I've Got A Secret" and the duPont "Show Of The Month," PAPIROFSKY appeared before the HUAC on June 19, 1958 and invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he had "been a member of the Communist Party any time since February 1955. (See HUAC, Communism in the New York Area /Entertainment/, 1958, page 2552 and "Daily News," New York, N. Y., 11-13-58, page 8.)

Shortly following PAPIROFSKY's discharge from CBS, the Radio and Television Directors Guild voted to challenge his dismissal. The case was subsequently "taken to arbitration before Professor EMANUEL STEIN, Chairman of the Economics Department of New York University." In ordering PAPIROFSKY's reinstatement, STEIN declared that this was "not a Fifth Amendment case." STEIN stated that CBS had discharged PAPIROFSKY "not because he had pleaded the Fifth Amendment, but because he had concealed in his employment application his association with the California Labor School and two other organizations." (See "The New York Times," 11-13-58, page C-7.)

The arbitrator said CBS had known of these associations before PAPIROFSKY was subpoenaed before the HUAC; however, "had never confronted him with the information." According to STEIN's decision, "we have no way of knowing whether CBS would have hired PAPIROFSKY in March 1952, if he included these institutions in his employment application...But even if we assume that it would not have hired him, then it does not follow that six and a half years later it might rely on these omissions to justify a dismissal." STEIN ordered that PAPIROFSKY "be reinstated with one-half back pay, on the ground that he failed to notify the network that he had been subpoenaed" by the HUAC. PAPIROFSKY promptly labeled STEIN's decision as "common sense." Currently employed as a production stage manager of the play "Comes a Day" at the Ambassador Theatre in New York City, PAPIROFSKY indicated that he was desirous of returning to CBS on January 4, 1959.

During his appearance before the HUAC, PAPIROFSKY testified that he was "not now a member of the Communist Party," however, took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment numerous times when questioned about alleged Communist Party membership and activities in recent years. PAPIROFSKY also invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked the question: "Have you knowingly lent your name in the course of your professional career to enterprises which to your certain knowledge were promoted by the Communist Party?" When asked, "Do you think it is wrong to disassociate from public media of expression, in this country, people who are secret members of a conspiracy which has as its vowed objective the overthrow of this Government by force and violence?," PAPIROFSKY replied: "I just think it is wrong to deny anybody employment because of their political beliefs." (See HUAC, Communism in the New York Area /Entertainment/, 1958, pages 2552, 2555 and 2558.)

In 1947, PAPIROFSKY signed a statement under the auspices of the Actors Division of the subversive Progressive Citizens of America supporting certain entertainers who defied the HUAC during hearings held that same year. The statement also called for the abolition of this Congressional Committee. The following year, PAPIROFSKY was listed as a member of the Executive Board of Actors' Laboratory, Inc., and its affiliate, Actors' Laboratory Theatre. Both of these enterprises have been cited as Communist-fronts by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. Described as a "Communist venture," the primary function of Actors' Laboratory was to "draw ambitious young actors and actresses into the orbit of Communist-front organizations. Ostensibly the Actors' Laboratory is a combination training school and experimental theatre, but in fact it has always been more political than artistic." (See California Legislature, Third Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1947, pages 74, 234-240; Fourth Report, 1948, pages 95, 104, 355 and 356.)

PAPIROFSKY testified before the HUAC that he "came to the Actors' Laboratory as a student under the GI Bill" and was subsequently employed by the organization from 1948 to 1950. During the Winter Term of 1949, he taught a course entitled, "Actors' Workshop" at the California Labor School, a now defunct Communist Party training institution. PAPIROFSKY admitted under oath before the HUAC that he taught at the School gratuitously, however, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he were a Communist while serving on the School's faculty. A brief description of the California Labor School was contained in the August 1, 1958 Firing Line. He also testified that he was a former instructor at the People's Drama School of Theatre. (See California Legislature, Fifth Report of the Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1949, pages 428 and 432.)

"THE PLAY'S THE THING"

Born in Brooklyn, New York on June 22, 1921, PAPIROFSKY currently resides at 410 Central Park West, New York City. In addition to his aforementioned theatrical commitments, he is also the founder and producer of the New York Shakespeare Workshop, commonly known as the New York Shakespeare Festival. The Festival is "an educational non-profit organization chartered by the (New York) State Education Department, established (in 1954) for the purpose of producing plays for the general public without admission charge. The programs also include free performances of Shakespeare for high-school students." PAPIROFSKY stated that his service to the Festival is a "full-time activity" for which he has recently received a salary. According to PAPIROFSKY, the Festival is financed by contributions received from both the general public and foundations. Other financial support is derived indirectly from the City of New York, since the Festival is actually located on City property and utilizes its facilities. On the basis of the Festival's increasing activities, it was roughly estimated that the theater group's annual operational budget may reach a total of \$200,000. At one point during PAPIROFSKY's HUAC interrogation regarding his participation in the Festival, HUAC Staff Director RICHARD ARENS, stated: "The inquiry of this Committee is solely with reference to Communist activities, Communist propaganda, the extent to which Communists, people in the Communist Party, have used their prestige in the theater to promote Communists; and for you (PAPIROFSKY) to twist this testimony in the presence of the public press here to give an implication that the (HUAC) Chairman is trying to elicit information from you that Shakespeare was subversive or this Committee is investigating Shakespeare...is not only ludicrous, but it is highly unfair...That is the Commie line."

Readers may be interested in knowing that an article featuring PAPIROFSKY's New York Shakespeare Festival appeared in a recent edition of America Illustrated, an official United States Information Agency publication circulated in the Soviet Union by reciprocal agreement between both nations. PAPIROFSKY stated he had submitted to the Department of State's Voice of America tape recordings "I have made to various countries as an example of free democracy to this country. I feel that what I believe in can be best stated this way." When asked by the HUAC if PAPIROFSKY, while making the tapes, disclosed to the Department of State that he had been a member of the Communist Party, PAPIROFSKY took refuge behind the Fifth Amendment. (See HUAC, Communism in the New York Area Entertainment, 1958, pages 2555 and 2556.)

ON THE CULTURAL EXCHANGE FRONT

The June 15, 1958 issue of the Firing Line reported that the Governments of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed a two-year agreement on January 27th for cultural and scientific exchanges.

Contained in this agreement was a section entitled "Cinematography," which reflected the following provisions: "(1) Sale and purchase of motion pictures by the film industries of both countries on principles of equality and on mutually acceptable financial terms. (2) Simultaneous premieres, inviting leading personalities of film industries of both countries. (3) In 1958 an exchange of 12-15 documentary films. (4) In 1958 an interchange of delegations: motion picture personalities, scenario writers, technical personnel."

"(5) Recognizes desirability and usefulness of organizing joint production of artistic, popular science and documentary films. (6) To make arrangements for U. S. Film Week in S. U. and Soviet Film Week in U. S. in 1958. (7) Recognizes desirability of producing feature films, documentary films and concert films for television or non-theatrical showing. (8) A standing committee for one year - two and two - to examine problems in implementation of above." (See "American Soviet Facts," National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 4-1-58, page 8.)

In connection with the agreement to exchange a limited number of films during 1958, exhibitors raised the question of government support in case of objections to the showing of Soviet films in this country. Since American motion picture exhibitors cannot be forced to show the films, the United States Government "is faced with the problem of getting the Soviet movies into American theaters in face of the exhibitor's natural reluctance to take a commercial risk on foreign films and his natural nervousness about possible public censure." In order to "ease the (American) exhibitor's course with his public," TURNER SHELTON, Director of Motion Picture Services of the United States Information Agency, "suggested that the Government would be prepared to issue official public statements or letters to the exhibitors, making clear to the public that the Government considered the showings patriotic." (See "The New York Times," 11-11-58, page C-24.)

The American Legion has taken a definite stand against the showing of Soviet films in our country. In a strongly worded resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee in October 1952, the Legion called for the HUAC "to initiate such legislative steps as will prevent the importation... of all films (into America) produced by Communist-dominated countries." Complete particulars on the "cultural exchange tactic" currently being utilized as a strategic weapon in the Soviet Union's unceasing revolutionary drive for world conquest, is found in the excellent report of the Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives of the American Bar Association. Portions of this timely document were reproduced in the December 1, 1958 Firing Line.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1958

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☐ Mr. Mohr, 5517
☐ Mr. Parsons, 7621
☐ Mr. Rosen, 5706
☐ Mr. Tamm, 5256
☐ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
☐ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

☐ Mr. Nease, 5640
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☐ Mr. Wick, 5634
☐ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
☐ Mr. Morgan

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☐ Code Room, 4642
☐ Mechanical, B-110
☐ Supply Room, B-216
☐ Tour Room, 5625
☐ Stop Desk, 7712

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

Date December 30, 1958

To Deke DeLoach

From Don Sweany

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Please Discuss With
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For Attention
For Information
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Note and Return to Sender

For Comment
For Your Recommendation
For Investigation
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For Your Signature
Please Prepare Reply for My Signature

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DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

January 1, 1959

REPORT ON THE CAMPAIGNS TO DESTROY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

With the convening of the First Session of the 86th Congress on January 7, 1959, certain subversive and left-wing organizations in the United States are expected to launch vicious attacks against the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) for the avowed purpose of terminating the Committee's existence. Activities of several of these groups which have been mentioned in previous issues of the Firing Line, while strikingly similar in purpose, do not all reflect origin from a common source.

One of the major organizations initiating an abolition campaign is the left-wing American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and its Southern California affiliate. Foundation for the latest ACLU attack against the HUAC was actually laid on February 19, 1958, when the ACLU's national organization petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States "to rule conclusively that the House Un-American Activities Committee has no right to inquire into a person's political beliefs and associations." The ACLU statement was in support of LLOYD BARENBLATT, a former Vassar College psychology instructor, who appealed a contempt of Congress conviction. BARENBLATT was cited for contempt following his appearance before the HUAC on June 28, 1954, based upon his refusal to answer numerous questions regarding alleged membership and activities in the Communist Party. (See ACLU, "Civil Liberties," March 1958, page 1.)

Following his conviction, BARENBLATT appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. When the Court of Appeals upheld BARENBLATT's conviction in January 1957, he promptly took his case to the Supreme Court. On the basis of the Court's decision in the JOHN T. WATKINS case, the Supreme Court remanded the BARENBLATT case to the Court of Appeals for reconsideration on June 24, 1957. For a second time, the Court of Appeals on January 16, 1958, upheld BARENBLATT's conviction. Shortly after the ruling, the ACLU joined in a second appeal to the Supreme Court on which there has been no decision to date. (See HUAC, Annual Report, 1957, page 10; "The New York Times," 3-31-58, page 16; and "The Washington Daily News," 11-18-58, page 14.)

According to the ACLU, "the significance of the Union's petition (in the BARENBLATT case) lies in its request that the high court rule that its decision last June (17, 1957) in the WATKINS case specifically prohibits inquiry by the Un-American Activities Committee into political beliefs and associations. The WATKINS decision, in a case also supported by the ACLU, reversed a contempt conviction because the witness was not informed of the nature of the inquiry and the 'pertinency' of the questions concerning Communist associations. However, it also criticized the Committee's 'exposure'

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of persons accused of Communist ties and the vagueness of the term 'un-American'. In announcing the ACLU had "assumed primary responsibility" for the BARENBLATT case in February 1958, ACLU Executive Director PATRICK MURPHY MALIN "said the Union hoped the Supreme Court would 'finally determine the unconstitutionality of the Committee's (HUAC) mandate'." (See ACLU, "Civil Liberties," March 1958, page 1.)

On July 31, 1956, MALIN stated the ACLU "believes that the letter and spirit of the First Amendment make the mandate of the HUAC unconstitutional or unwise, or both. That has been the Union's belief ever since the Committee was established in the late Nineteen Thirties...So this is the time to urge that no Committee with such a mandate should be appointed when the new Congress convenes next January (1957)." An ACLU brief filed with the Supreme Court on September 6, 1958, on behalf of BARENBLATT directly challenged the authority of the HUAC. The ACLU brief asserted that the HUAC "lacks authority to conduct any investigation or to compel testimony...(and) that the Committee violates due process and unconstitutionally tries to restrain freedom of belief, expression and association protected by the First Amendment." (See "The New York Times," 10-27-58, page C-29.)

ENTER ACLU OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Supplementing the national ACLU's spearheading attack against the HUAC is the probing flank movements of its Southern California affiliate. The September 1958 issue of The Open Forum, a monthly organ of the Southern California ACLU stated it had filed a \$20,000 damage suit in the Ninth United States District Court charging that the HUAC "is an illegal Committee of Congress." The suit was on behalf of DONALD WHEELDIN and ADMIRAL GEORGE DAWSON, who had been subpoenaed by the HUAC to appear before Committee hearings scheduled to commence on September 2, 1958. The complaint asked the Court to "quash the subpoenas issued to WHEELDIN and DAWSON pending a hearing on the legality" of the HUAC.

According to The Open Forum, WHEELDIN and DAWSON "claim they would be 'publicly accused of disloyalty, adjudged guilty without a hearing, and rendered unemployable' if forced to appear before the Committee. WHEELDIN left the Communist Party because of 'fundamental differences with it,' but would not be a 'cooperative' witness before the Committee. DAWSON also would not be a cooperative witness." It is noteworthy that the September 1, 1958 edition of the National Guardian reflected WHEELDIN was a former employee of the People's World, "the official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast." (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 100.)

The Southern California ACLU, at its Legislative Action Conference held at Baces Hall, 1528 North Vermont, Los Angeles on November 15, 1958, launched a month-long petition campaign urging 17 California Congressmen "to offer at the opening of the 86th Congress a resolution to eliminate the Committee on Un-American Activities from the list of Standing Committee's of the House of Representatives." On the basis of the Southern California ACLU's total membership of 4,000, every member was asked to secure 25 signatures to meet the petition campaign goal of 100,000. ALAN BARTH, who has been an ACLU National Committeeman since 1952, was the keynoter at the aforementioned Conference. Currently on leave as a "chief editorial writer" for the Washington Post and Times Herald, BARTH was identified in the March 15, 1954 Firing Line as a severe critic of the FBI. In addition to "mailing out

petitions to its own members," the National Guardian of November 24, 1958, page 1, reported the Southern California ACLU "has asked other organizations and individuals to do the same." The Los Angeles edition of the People's World, dated November 15, 1958, page 3, stated "one organization to announce immediate support and assistance was the Los Angeles Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (accurately known as the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms), whose central aim has been the outlawing of the Un-American Committee and similar state inquisitorial Committees." MRS. DOROTHY MARSHALL is the Citizens Committee's Chairman and FRANK WILKINSON is the group's Executive Secretary. (See "The Open Forum," November 1958, page 1.)

Both MRS. MARSHALL and WILKINSON described the Southern California ACLU "petition campaign as 'the most important development in the country' in the move to end the 20-year reign of the un-Americans (HUAC.)" Accompanied by a letter, MRS. MARSHALL reportedly mailed ACLU petitions to "5,000 homes" in that State. In its report entitled, "Operation Abolition," dated November 8, 1957, the HUAC stated the "major adjunct of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) in the California area is an organization designating itself as the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms." Full disclosures concerning the activities of the ECLC, an identified Communist-front, have appeared in recent issues of the Firing Line. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 38.)

On August 13, 1958, the House of Representatives cited WILKINSON for contempt of Congress and forwarded his case to the Department of Justice for possible prosecution. This action stemmed from WILKINSON's uncooperative appearance before an HUAC hearing in Atlanta, Georgia, on July 30, 1958. WILKINSON has been identified as a member of the Communist Party. HUAC Chairman FRANCIS E. WALTER stated on August 8, 1958, the HUAC "had information that WILKINSON is 'the guiding light' of the ECLC, and had been designated by the Communist Party to manipulate that Committee and some of its affiliated organizations." According to an ECLC mimeographed letterhead, dated August 12, 1958, WILKINSON "amicably" left the employ of the ECLC prior to August 1, 1958, however, "remains a member" of the ECLC's National Council. (See "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C. 8-14-58, page A-21.)

During September 1958, the Southern California ACLU inserted "political advertisements" in five Los Angeles newspapers attacking the HUAC for conducting hearings in that city. The ACLU statement was signed by 98 individuals who urged that letters of protest be sent to Members of Congress. In addition to the ACLU sponsored petitions and letter writing campaigns, the Communist Party and its 600 fronts are obviously very actively engaged in similar projects to attempt to abolish the HUAC during the 86th Congress. It is reliably reported the Communist Party, "making use of their fellow travelers and dupes, plus their 'united front tactic, '...can have 50,000 letters on any issue sent to Capitol Hill or the White House inside of 72 hours." As a Legionnaire or as another patriotic American who has wholeheartedly endorsed the effective anti-subversive efforts of the House Committee on Un-American Activities - What are you going to do to counteract these intensified abolition campaigns?

ON THE RELIGIOUS FRONT

Several pronouncements of the Fifth World Order Study Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, in November 1958 have been strongly repudiated by certain Protestant clergy, laymen and other God-fearing, thinking Americans.

Sponsored by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., 600 delegates to the World Order Study Conference unanimously urged that Communist China be granted diplomatic recognition by the United States and admitted to the United Nations. Other statements adopted by the Conference called for "stronger efforts should be made to break through the present stalemate and to find ways of living with the Communist nations. Sometimes this is called 'co-existence,' but we are concerned with something more than the minimum meaning of the word. Our relationship with the Communist nations should combine competition between ways of life with cooperation for limited objectives, our resistance to Communist expansion goes with recognition of the fact that Communist nations as nations, have their own legitimate interests and their own reasonable fears. We should avoid the posture of general hostility to them and cease the practice of continual moral lectures to them by our leaders."

These statements were part of a 5,000-word document entitled, "Message to the Churches." It is interesting to note that the entire statement was prepared by a 23-member Conference Committee "headed" by the REV. DR. JOHN COLEMAN BENNETT, Dean of the Faculty of the undenominational Union Theological Seminary of New York City. Readers will recall that certain views of DR. BENNETT appearing in the August 15, 1958 Firing Line are seemingly similar in vein to some of the aforementioned pronouncements adopted by the World Order Study Conference. At the close of the Conference, REV. DR. EDWIN THEODORE DAHLBERG, President of the National Council of Churches, stated: "It is to be hoped that our Government and the United Nations will take to heart the message and findings of this Conference." A report on DR. DAHLBERG's background was contained in the January 15, 1958 Firing Line. (See "The Evening Star," /Washington, D. C./, 11-22-58, page B-13; "The New York Times," 11-22-58, page C-8; and "Firing Line," 12-1-58.)

On November 22, 1958, both REV. DR. DANIEL A. POLING and REV. DR. NORMAN VINCENT PEALE issued strongly worded statements repudiating the Conference pronouncements regarding Communist China. DR. POLING said he believed "that this action misrepresents my Protestant faith. With every influence that I have, I repudiate it...I maintain that this resolution represents only the men who endorsed it and not the Protestant community of the United States ...Certainly the National Council of Churches...must accept full responsibility for this action." DR. PEALE declared he was "one minister who is completely opposed to recognition of Communist China and the admission of that ruthlessly totalitarian government to the councils of nations." According to DR. PEALE, "were this government to recognize Red China, the millions living under Communist tyranny would feel completely abandoned and in despair would give up all hope of resistance. Communist power would sweep over the entire Far East and creep nearer to us across the Pacific." (See "The New York Times," 11-24-58, page C-32; and "The Sunday Star," /Washington, D. C./ 11-23-58, page A-10.)

Speaking before the Conference prior to the adoption of the controversial pronouncements, Methodist Bishop G. BROMLEY OXNAM claimed "too much of our policy is based on fear of Communism rather than faith in freedom - 'let the hysterical stay under the beds as they search for the Communists...'" On December 3, 1958, the General Board of the National Council of Churches disclaimed responsibility for the Conference's resolution in Communist China. (See "Cleveland Plain Dealer," 11-19-58; and "The New York Times," 12-4-58, page C-19.)

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October 1, 1959

REPORT ON THE HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY

Meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota from August 24-27, 1959, the 41st National Convention of The American Legion adopted numerous resolutions warning Americans regarding the increasing dangers of international Soviet Communism to our nation's sovereignty. With particular emphasis upon matters pertaining to the safeguarding of America's internal security from Communist subversion, the Legion Convention passed a number of resolutions in this important field including three concerning the film industry.

The Legion, in one resolution, commended the major motion picture producers and "other members of the industry" for adhering to a policy adopted in 1947 designed to prohibit known Communists from being employed by certain key film companies. Under the provisions of the agreement, commonly referred to as the "Waldorf Declaration," the following eight major Hollywood film producers agreed that they would "discharge or suspend (any subversive employee) without compensation and would not knowingly employ a Communist or a member of any party or group which advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or by illegal or unconstitutional methods": Allied Artists Productions, Inc., Columbia Pictures Corporation, Walt Disney Productions, Inc., Lowe's, Inc., Paramount Pictures Corporation, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Universal Pictures Company, Inc. and Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc. The Legion praised the aforementioned film producers for their recent reaffirmation of the principles of the "Waldorf Declaration," but urged "they continue their efforts to rid the motion picture industry of individuals at which the...Declaration is aimed."

Reiterating its forthright stand, the Legion called upon all "motion picture producers, guilds and unions to maintain forthrightly their solemn promise to bar the employment of those who would bring discredit on the industry, such as identified Communists and those with a record of writing Communist propaganda and such individuals who have by deceit and trickery re-entered the industry." Legion concern over the current situation in Hollywood is supported by the fact that certain identified Communists have been able to gain re-employment in the industry. Contained in the body of the resolution was a statement reflecting that some producers and distributors in the industry, principally some independents (not affiliated with the aforementioned eight major film companies), are currently utilizing in their productions talent of persons contrary to the industry's declared policy on the question. The resolution charges that the following motion picture companies are "not currently adhering" to the principles of the "Waldorf Declaration":

(1) Lopert Films, Inc. (Subsidiary of United Artists Corporation) - Through this organization, two CHARLIE CHAPLIN motion pictures were recently

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released for revival engagements, namely "Modern Times" and "The Gold Rush." A selected number of additional CHAPLIN films are slated to be distributed by Lopert Films in the near future. CHAPLIN, who for many years "has given consistent support to the Communist cause," was ordered barred from this country by the United States Attorney General in 1952 because of his "unsavory character" and statements "indicating a leering, sneering attitude toward the country whose gracious hospitality has enriched him." In a National Executive Committee resolution adopted in October 1952, the Legion stated that CHAPLIN "has always manifested a contemptuous attitude toward American patriotism" and his "views of personal morality have resulted in public censure." CHAPLIN's latest film, "A King In New York," has never been shown in the United States. The film is reportedly a "vicious attack on the American Constitutional form of government, particularly in the savagery of its assault of Congress." (See "Firing Line," 2-1-55; "The Hollywood Reporter," 9-15-58; and "Variety," 6-10-59, page 1.)

In 1958, Lopert Films released a foreign motion picture for showing in the United States entitled, "He Who Must Die." JULES DASSIN, an identified member of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA), directed the filming of this motion picture and also co-edited the screen play. Appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) in 1951, both EDWARD DMYTRYK and FRANK TUTTLE testified that DASSIN was a Communist. Unable to secure employment in the Hollywood motion picture industry for two-years subsequent to the testimony of DMYTRYK and TUTTLE, DASSIN moved to Europe where he later directed a prize-winning French film called, "Rififi." According to a 1949 report of the HUAC, DASSIN has been affiliated "with from one to ten Communist-front organizations." (See "Picture Post," 12-3-55, pages 14-16; HUAC, Annual Report, 1952, page 44; HUAC, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, pages 18 and 19; "Los Angeles Examiner," 6-19-59, section 3, page 5; and "Facts on File Yearbook," 1958, page 434.)

(2) Seltzer Films - A motion picture entitled, "Terror In a Texas Town" was produced by FRANK N. SELTZER and released by United Artists Corporation in August 1958. Included in the film's cast was NEDRICK (NED) YOUNG, an actor-writer by profession who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party. Using the pen-name of NATHAN E. DOUGLAS, YOUNG co-edited the film script for "The Defiant Ones," a STANLEY KRAMER production released through United Artists Corporation last year. According to The Washington Post and Times Herald of April 7, 1959, "The Defiant Ones" received an Academy Award for the "best story and screenplay" of 1958. YOUNG appeared before the HUAC on April 8, 1953 and invoked the First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution when questioned regarding membership and activities in the Communist movement. A statement appearing in the HUAC's 1953 "Annual Report" revealed that details pertaining to YOUNG's CPUSA membership "has not been made public" by the Committee. (See HUAC, Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles Area, Part 4, 1953, pages 821-826; "Firing Line," 2-15-59; and "The Hollywood Reporter," 8-20-58.)

(3) Bryna Productions - Headed by actor KIRK DOUGLAS, Bryna Productions is scheduled to release through Universal-International (Universal Pictures Company, Inc.) a very lavish motion picture titled "Spartacus" during the Spring of 1960. Based upon HOWARD FAST's novel of the same title, the film script for "Spartacus" was reportedly written by DALTON TRUMBO. Recently described as a "hard-core Communist" by BEN KAHANE (Vice President

of the Association of Motion Picture Producers), TRUMBO was identified as a member of the CPUSA by ten witnesses during hearings held before the HUAC. Readers will recall that TRUMBO was a member of the notorious "Hollywood Ten" who served prison sentences for contempt of Congress subsequent to their uncooperative appearances before the HUAC in October 1947. The February 15, 1959 Firing Line reported TRUMBO, in using the pseudonym of ROBERT RICH, wrote the film script for the 1956 Academy Award winning photo play, "The Brave One;" however, he has never formally claimed the "Oscar." HOWARD FAST, a former ardent supporter of international Communism, resigned from membership in the CPUSA in February 1957 principally because of the degradation of STALIN by Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. Later in the month, following his defection from the Russian camp, FAST appeared before the HUAC, but refused to answer questions regarding his former activities and associations in the CPUSA. (See "Variety," 8-26-59, pages 7 and 20; and "The Hollywood Reporter," 7-9-59.)

As a severe critic of the HUAC, FAST publicly charged that the House Committee has "made it virtually impossible for anyone to leave the Communist Party and retain any dignity." In this respect, FAST claimed that the HUAC "has become one of the strongest allies in terms of maintaining the Communist Party and its membership that exists in America today." FAST has repeatedly taken the position that "under no circumstance would he name names" before duly authorized Congressional Committees investigating the Communist menace in the United States. In December 1957, independent film producer STANLEY KRAMER announced the purchase of motion picture rights to one of FAST's novels called, "My Glorious Brothers." At that time, KRAMER reportedly listed the FAST novel as the "fourth of six pictures he (KRAMER) recently contracted to produce for United Artists." (See "The New York Times," 2-22-57, page C-6; and 12-27-57, page C-23.)

(4) (Stanley) Kramer Productions - The Legion's convention resolution listed this independent film company as releasing through United Artists Corporation the aforementioned 1958 prize-winning motion picture, "The Defiant Ones." (5) King Brothers Productions, Inc. - Listed as having produced the 1956 Academy Award film, "The Brave One," this King Brothers' motion picture was distributed as a RKO Presentation and released by Universal-International. (6) United Artists Corporation - This film company was listed as a "releasing agent" for the distribution of certain previously mentioned motion pictures, namely, "Modern Times" and "The Gold Rush" (Lopert Films, Inc.); "Terror In a Texas Town" (Seltzer Films); and "The Defiant Ones," (Kramer Productions). (7) Universal-International (Universal Pictures Company, Inc.) - Listed in the Legion resolution as a "releasing agent for a film in which one of the above named individuals was employed ('Spartacus' - DALTON TRUMBO, script writer)." (See "Facts on File Yearbook," 1957, page 120.)

OTHER RESOLUTIONS ON "HOLLYWOOD"

CARL NATHAN FOREMAN, an admitted former Communist who has written film scripts for numerous popular motion pictures, was the subject of a separate Legion resolution. Due to the fact that FOREMAN's current business relationship with Columbia Pictures Corporation created doubts, the Legion National Convention adopted a resolution aimed at clarifying the status of FOREMAN's "cooperative" appearance before a staff inquiry of the HUAC in August 1956. Recognizing that FOREMAN's 1956 testimony was never made a matter of public record, the resolution called upon the HUAC to "recall CARL FOREMAN as a witness in order that his position might be clearly established."

FOREMAN originally appeared before the HUAC on September 24, 1951 and declared he was not then a member of the CPUSA; however, he repeatedly took refuge behind the First and Fifth Amendments when asked about alleged past membership and activities in the Party and in its front apparatuses. During the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, six witnesses testified at HUAC hearings that FOREMAN was a member of the CPUSA. Script writer for the 1952 Academy Award winner "High Noon," FOREMAN has written film plays for the following other motion pictures: "The Men," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "Home of the Brave," "Champion," "Young Man with a Horn," and "The Key." Based upon JAN DE HARTOG's novel, "Stella," "The Key" was produced by Highroad Productions, Inc., a film company owned by FOREMAN in London, England. (See "Variety," 6-11-58, page 6; "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 7-3-58, page A-25 and "Firing Line," 7-15-57.)

On January 12, 1959, the Board of Governors of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences "repealed an amendment to its by-laws that barred 'Oscar' recognition to any person who admitted membership in the Communist Party or who declined to refute charges of such membership" before Congressional Investigating Committees. In a resolution "deploring and condemning the action" of the Academy in voting to eliminate the 1957 anti-subversive amendment, the Legion declared that the Academy "took a backward step by rescinding its former ban on permitting known Communists to receive its coveted 'Oscar' awards." The resolution reminded Americans that "such action of the Academy... is a reflection of the thinking of the Motion Picture Industry." According to the resolution, "Communists avidly seek traditional American honors, such as those of the Academy...to further Communist aims and to elevate Communists in the eyes of the public."

COMMUNIST PARTY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

During 1959, the national office of the CPUSA widely circulated a four-page leaflet called, "Peace-Jobs-Democracy - A Program for the 86th Congress." Since it is essential for Legionnaires and other loyal Americans to recognize the official CPUSA "line," the following statements have been extracted from this document for study: "We (Communists) join with all others in a call for negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union... to end the cold war...Together with the peace organizations of the country, we call for legislation to ban all tests of nuclear weapons, to outlaw the use and manufacture of such weapons and to take other measures for disarmament and for an immediate end to peacetime conscription."

"This Congress should put an end to all profiteering in armaments and war, extend trade with the socialist countries and establish normal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China...We join with advocates of civil liberties in calling for the repeal of the Smith Act, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, the McCarran Act, the so-called Communist Control Act, the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Law and other repressive measures and instruments. We call for the freedom from prison of HENRY WINSTON and GILBERT GREEN, victims of Smith Act frame-ups, and the freedom of MORTON SOBELL and all other political prisoners. All political prosecutions under the Smith Act and the Taft-Hartley Law, and all cases of contempt of the Un-American Activities Committee and similar bodies should be dismissed. We join with countless rank-and-file Americans as well as prominent citizens in the demand to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee."



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OUR NATION'S DEFENSE INDUSTRIES: KEY TARGETS FOR SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE

Within recent months, certain leaders of the Executive and Legislative Branches of the Federal Government have repeatedly warned Americans that Soviet intelligence apparatuses actively functioning in the United States are currently expanding their deadly covert operations on an accelerated basis. In a television interview on May 17, 1959, Attorney General WILLIAM P. ROGERS declared "the Soviets are intensifying their espionage activities" in our country with particular emphasis in developing "all types of intelligence, especially military, atomic, missile and related data." Testifying before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 5, 1959, FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER revealed that recent Bureau "investigations have clearly disclosed an overall expansion of Soviet bloc intelligence activities against the United States." (See "New York Herald Tribune," 5-18-59, page 1.)

During his appearance before the aforementioned Congressional Committee, MR. HOOVER also remarked: "There has been a predominantly widespread use of 'legal' agents operating under the guise of diplomatic status. There are indications, further, of a general tightening-up of the organizational structure of the Soviet intelligence apparatus. There can be little doubt that this increasing pressure of foreign-directed espionage activity will continue with added emphasis for an indefinite future period." Declaring America "is the prime objective of Soviet espionage," Director HOOVER stated in a speech on June 16, 1959 "that between 70 and 80 per cent of Russian officials in the United States are members of the Red intelligence services. The importance that the USSR is currently attaching to the value of these intelligence agents is vividly borne out by the sharp increase in the number of Soviet diplomatic personnel assigned to the United States. In May 1954, there were 212 Soviet officials...Five years later, that number has increased to 313 - or an increase of almost 50 per cent!"

According to MR. HOOVER, recent "pseudo appeals for peace by Communists have been more than matched by intensified Communist espionage efforts in the United States. Using blackmail, bribery and similar techniques, Communist agents, many with diplomatic immunity, are stepping up their efforts to obtain our military, scientific and industrial secrets for use against us." In the face of these disturbing reports exposing the intensification of Soviet intelligence activities in America, it is difficult to envision the Supreme Court on June 29, 1959, ruling in effect that the Industrial Security Program (covering 3,000,000 persons) was not authorized by either the Congress or the President to exclude subversives from gaining access to security information in privately owned defense plants having classified Government contracts. The case involved WILLIAM LEWIS GREENE, formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Engineering and Research Corporation (ERCO) of Riverdale, Maryland, "a business devoted primarily to developing and manufacturing

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various mechanical and electronic products." As an aeronautical engineer, GREENE has been "credited with the expedited development of a complicated electronic flight simulator and with the design of a rocket launcher, both of which were produced by ERCO and long used by the Navy." On April 17, 1953, the Secretary of the Navy notified ERCO that GREENE's "continued access to Navy classified security information (was) inconsistent with the best interests of National Security." In revoking GREENE's security clearance, the Department of Defense requested ERCO to exclude GREENE "from any part" of ERCO's "plants, factories or sites at which classified Navy projects are being carried out and to bar him access to all Navy classified information." Since ERCO was solely engaged in classified defense contracts with the United States Government, ERCO had no alternative but to immediately discharge GREENE from employment. Subsequent to the revocation of his security clearance, GREENE appealed his case to the Eastern Industrial Personnel Security Board (EIPSB), which body granted him a hearing in April 1954. (See Supreme Court of the United States, Majority Decision, Docket No. 180 - October Term, 1958, pages 1-34.)

With the exclusion of FBI reports and other confidential investigatory dossiers and statements of informants, GREENE was advised by the above mentioned Board "that the revocation of his security clearance was based on incidents occurring between 1942 and 1947" as itemized in part as follows: (1) Membership in the Washington Book Shop Association; (2) Formerly married to JEAN HINTON GREENE, "an ardent Communist;" (3) Possessed "many Communist publications" in his home, including: Daily Worker, Soviet Russia Today, In Fact and "Das Kapital," by KARL MARX; (4) "Personal political sympathies were in general accord" with his first wife, JEAN; (5) Directorship of Radio Station WQQW, owned by Metropolitan Broadcasting Corporation, numerous stockholders of which "were Communists or pro-Communists;" (6) Attended Third Annual Dinner of Southern Conference for Human Welfare; (7) Maintained continuous "sympathetic associations with various officials of the Soviet Embassy;" (8) "Had frequent sympathetic association with DR. VASO SYRZENTIC (an identified "agent of the International Communist Party") of the Yugoslav Embassy.

(9) Was in contact with COL. ALEXANDER HESS ("an agent of the Red Army Intelligence") of the Czechoslovak Embassy during 1943; (10) Maintained "close and sympathetic association" with GREGORY SILVERMASTER and WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, both "identified as members of a Soviet Espionage Apparatus active in Washington, D. C., during the 1940's;" (11) "Had a series of contacts with LAUGHLIN CURRIE...identified as a member of the SILVERMASTER espionage group;" (12) Maintained "frequent and close associations with many Communist Party members, including RICHARD SASULY and his wife ELIZABETH, BRUCE WAYBUR and his wife MIRIAM, MARTIN POPPER, MADELINE L. DONNER, RUSSELL NIDON and ISADORE SALKIND;" (13) Maintained "close association with many persons who have been identified as strong supporters of the Communist conspiracy, including SAMUEL J. RODMAN, SHURA LEWIS, OWEN LATTIMORE, ED FRUCHTMAN and VIRGINIA GARDNER." (See Supreme Court of the United States, Brief for the Petitioner, Docket No. 180, October Term, 1958, pages 19a - 28a.)

Subsequent to the hearing in which GREENE was "subjected to an intense examination," the Eastern Industrial Personnel Security Board affirmed the Secretary of the Navy's revocation of GREENE's clearance. After having appealed to the Industrial Personnel Security Review Board, this agency wrote GREENE in March 1956 that among other things he could not be "afforded access to classified information" because "doubts" concerning his "credibility affected

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the Board's evaluation of his trustworthiness." Following the 1954 decision of the EIPSB, GREENE filed a "complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia asking for a declaration that the revocation was unlawful and void and for an order restraining...(the Government)...from acting pursuant to it." In supporting the Government's position, the District Court found that the Industrial Security Program was constitutional and the "Department of the Navy had power to exclude civilian employees under 'the general program for industrial security'." On April 18, 1958, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the lower Court's decision and stated in effect that "it is for the Executive Branch of Government - not the courts - to determine what persons are entitled to security clearance in plants holding defense contracts." It is interesting to note that GREENE appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on July 27, 1954 and testified he had never been a member of the Communist Party. (See "The Sun," /Baltimore, Md./, 4-18-58, page 4 and 10-28-58, page 1.)

DEMANDS FOR A STRONG SECURITY PROGRAM

The decision of the Court of Appeals was reversed by the Supreme Court in an 8 to 1 decision with Associate Justice THOMAS C. CLARK strongly dissenting. MR. CLARK, in a 15-page minority opinion, flatly declared Congress "has sufficiently authorized" the Industrial Security Program. Remark- ing "...one does not have a constitutional right to have access to the Govern- ment's military secrets," Justice CLARK said the Supreme Court "confuses ad- ministrative action with judicial trials." Apparently referring to the recent trend of certain Supreme Court decisions favoring Communist elements, MR. CLARK said: "Let us hope that the winds may change. If they do not the pre- sent temporary debacle will turn into a rout of our internal security." Per- haps the strongest attack against the Supreme Court's decision in the GREENE case was made by the Honorable GORDON H. SCHERER on the floor of the House of Representatives on July 8, 1959. Characterizing the High Court's ruling as "distorted reasoning," Congressman SCHERER emphatically declared:

"If the decision...is allowed to stand, we will have wrecked the security program of this country, if we have not already done so. In fact, we might as well send directly to the archives of the Kremlin every weapon secret in the Pentagon...Under the decision in the GREENE case, the Govern- ment of the United States as of this moment cannot prevent a known Communist espionage agent or potential saboteur who may be employed by an industrial plant having a defense contract from having access to the most vital secret information of the United States Government which may be essential in the execution of the defense contract...In this decision we see again the arro- gance of the (Supreme) Court. It is slowly but surely, as night follows day taking over, in violation of the Constitution, the powers, duties and pre- rogatives of the President and the Congress...The security agencies... know that there are at least 2,000 potential saboteurs working in defense plants in this country today, that it is necessary to our security and survival that such persons be removed from primary and secondary defense facilities whether or not they have direct access to Government secrets or classified material." Substantiating his charge that America desperately needed a stronger industrial security program even prior to the questionable GREENE decision, MR. SCHERER referred to a statement recently made by a Department of Defense official before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) which reflected in part as follows: "United States industry is a prime target of the Com- munist movement in the United States...(The)...Party has been consistently

interested in penetrating defense industries where classified work is being performed and also basic industries, which, while not engaged in classified work, may be in support of industries performing modern weapons' manufacture." Ironically, Representative SHERER submitted appropriate remedial legislation in the House on January 29, 1959 designed to tighten security in our defense plants; however, no action has been taken on this bill. In an effort to immediately offset the Supreme Court decision in the GREENE case, HUAC Chairman FRANCIS E. WALTER introduced legislation "giving the Defense (Department) Secretary Congressional authority to establish the program and thereby 'safeguard our industrial establishments without disclosing information injurious to our nation security'." (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 7-8-59, page A-10; and "Congressional Record," 7-8-59, pages 11852-11856.)

Hailing the GREENE decision as a "vindication" for his client, Attorney CARL W. BERUEFFY declared GREENE's status is unclear, although BERUEFFY declared the opinion definitely "set aside the Government's revocation of GREENE's clearance." The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which filed an Amicus Curiae brief with the Supreme Court in January 1959 on behalf of GREENE, also hailed the ruling as "a long step forward toward re-establishing the protection of due process for persons charged as security risks." According to a recent editorial appearing in the News & Courier (Charleston, S.C.), the ACLU was characterized as an "influential organization of do-gooders... committed to defending the rapist, the Communist, the fellow-traveling scientist who wants an American passport, the professor who signs petitions sponsored by Red fronts...the author of pornographic books, the spy, the security risk and the disloyal citizen." (See "New York Post," 6-30-59, page 5; and "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., 6-30-59, pages A-10.)

RUSSIAN-MADE EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT IN AMERICA'S SCHOOLS

The latest scheme of the Russians to import Soviet-manufactured laboratory equipment for use in the American educational system was thoroughly exposed by Senator STYLES BRIDGES as "just another step in the overall Communist plan to unbalance" various segments of our "business community." Speaking on the floor of the Senate on March 12, 1959, MR. BRIDGES revealed "the Soviets have declared war on our economy; and this matter of school equipment is just one phase of it." The distinguished Senator declared: "Just for a starter, the Russians are sending to this country 6,000 pieces of school laboratory equipment to help us educate our youngsters. Items such as microscopes, projectors and electronic devices, we are told, are being sold, or are scheduled to be sold, to our schools by the Russians at prices as low as one-fifth of the prevailing prices for comparable American-made items."

Pointing out that "Communism can afford all kinds of losing propositions in attempting to achieve its ultimate goal," Senator BRIDGES remarked "if cut-rate Russian products are allowed to invade the American business community, every one of our Nation's workers will suffer." MR. BRIDGES said "American labor cannot and must not be revamped so as to compete with the tainted fruits of slave labor." According to the Senator, "the trouble is that the (Soviet) price might not be a meager savings in dollars and cents; instead, the price may be freedom." At a subsequent date, MR. BRIDGES introduced an amendment to a 1960 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare (and related agencies) for the purpose of prohibiting the purchase of Communist-made school equipment with Federal funds, which legislation has passed the Senate and is now in Conference.



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COMMUNIST TACTICS OF INFILTRATION

Testifying before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on February 5, 1959, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. EDGAR HOOVER characterized the Communist Party, U.S.A., "as the largest single subversive organization in the United States." MR. HOOVER revealed that while the Communist movement "poses a formidable domestic threat to our democracy," there is "every indication that its vicious behind-the-scenes tactical efforts to infiltrate all segments of American society will continue with unrelenting vigor in the future." The FBI Director stated the Party currently claims "to be a legitimate political organization on the American scene;" however, "retains ex-convicts in positions of leadership; refuses to furnish information concerning its membership and records; utilizes elaborate security measures to conceal its operations; and vigorously promotes front groups, as well as other concealed outlets for the furtherance of its clandestine pursuits."

MR. HOOVER warned that the Party is making "diligent efforts...to infiltrate Negro and labor groups so as to create agitation and confusion. In recent months, the railroad industry has been singled out as one of the primary targets for Communist penetration." In an article appearing in the March 1954 issue of The American Legion Magazine, Director HOOVER declared "almost all Communist Party activity is being carried on in a disguised manner." According to his article, "many of the top leaders and most trusted members of the Party have gone underground, and the rank-and-file membership carry on Party activities through Communist-front organizations and even through infiltrating legitimate organizations. For example, under Party instructions they have joined Parent-Teacher Associations, church, civic and similar groups in which you would not expect to find them. They are transferred to different sections of the country where they assume fictitious names and backgrounds and infiltrate unsuspecting groups and right-led labor unions in order to further the Communist program. Therefore it will be increasingly difficult for unsuspecting citizens to detect Communist influence in organizational activities."

With reference to these significant aforementioned revelations, readers should be interested in the case of SIDNEY TZVIL EFROSS, an identified Communist Party functionary, who was recently elected President of the Glen Haven Elementary School Parent-Teachers Association of Wheaton, Montgomery County, Maryland. Appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) on June 5, 1959, EFROSS invoked both the First and Fifth Amendments to the United States Constitution 39 times when questioned regarding Communist Party membership, subversive activities and other related subjects. EFROSS was born in the District of Columbia on September 25, 1923 and presently resides at 1814 Glenpark Drive in Silver Spring, Maryland. A graduate

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of the University of Maryland, EFROSS received a master's degree in economics from Columbia University in 1947. Since 1954, EFROSS has been self-employed as a painting contractor and is currently the proprietor of the Apex Decorating Company located in Room 500, Walker Building, 734 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (See "The Record," [Montgomery County, Md.], 6-18-59, pages 1, 5 and 8; "The Evening Star," [Washington, D. C.], 6-19-59, page B-1; and Washington Metropolitan Area Telephone Directory, Sept. 1958, pages 37 and 339.)

Interestingly, when the HUAC asked EFROSS to give his former residence addresses and reveal the nature of his employment prior to 1954, EFROSS refused to answer by taking refuge behind the First and Fifth Amendments. EFROSS was primarily subpoenaed by the HUAC in connection with his filing of a passport application in January 1953. When confronted with a photostatic copy of this document, EFROSS repeatedly invoked the above mentioned Constitutional Amendments in answer to HUAC inquiries. Notwithstanding EFROSS' educational background, his passport application reflected his occupation was that of a "warehouseman." In a letter addressed to EFROSS dated March 24, 1953, the Director of the Passport Office advised EFROSS that his request for a passport was denied because "it has been alleged that you were a Communist." The HUAC, in revealing another example of EFROSS' obvious misrepresentations, pointed out during the hearing that EFROSS omitted all reference to his college background when he filed an application for employment with the National Tube Company of Lorain, Ohio.

FRANK PEOPLES, a former FBI Confidential Security Informant, testified before the HUAC that EFROSS was not only a member of the Communist Party, but a "Captain" of a group functioning as a part of the Party's Steele Club in Lorain, Ohio. According to PEOPLES' testimony, EFROSS was a member of the Communist conspiracy during 1949 and re-registered his Party membership in 1950. EFROSS invoked the same Constitutional privileges when asked by the HUAC: "Weren't you selected and counselled or directed as a well-educated, highly advanced, type of individual to go into shops for the purpose of colonizing for the Communist Party, as we have heard in so many other cases before this Committee?" In justification of his refusal to be a cooperative witness before the HUAC, EFROSS told The Evening Star: "I felt the Committee was reviving old and wornout stories dating back 10 years or more. Their questions were not relevant to any legitimate legislative purpose, and seemed to be merely an inquiry into my private life." In the face of this startling exposure and mounting public indignation, "the trustees of the Glen Haven Elementary School and officers of the Glen Haven PTA...demanded and received" EFROSS' resignation as PTA President on June 19, 1959. The resignation of EFROSS came one month subsequent to his election to office. (See "The Record," 6-25-59, page 1; and "The Evening Star," 6-20-59, page A-24.)

RECENT COMMUNIST-FRONT ACTIVITY

Among the numerous Communist-front organizations actively functioning on the national level in the United States are the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Fully exposed in previous issues of the Firing Line, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB) is "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States." On September 10, 1957, a Hearing Examiner for the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) submitted a report to the entire Board recommending that the ACPFB "register with the Attorney General as a Communist-front organization." The House Com-

mittee on Un-American Activities, like the SACB, also conducted an exhaustive investigation of the ACPFB. In its report dated August 16, 1957, the HUAC stated the ACPFB "has become the chief instrument of the Communist Party in its current efforts to destroy the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act, the Internal Security Act, the Smith Act, and all other legislative and executive action aimed against the Kremlin's conspiratorial organization in the United States...The operations of the Communist Party conducted by the ACPFB have reached an amazing magnitude. The HUAC found that the Party has succeeded in establishing over 200 organizations to execute its campaign of political subversion. The Committee found further that while these various organizations claimed to be independent and autonomous, they are in fact controlled in every instance by the Communist Party through its agents who occupy positions of leadership in the affiliated groups." (See HUAC, Communist Political Subversion, 1957, pages 1 and 2.)

Operating at a deficit from its national office at 49 East 21st Street in New York City, ACPFB's 1958 "Statement of Income and Disbursements" reflected a cash income of \$27,802.12. One of the latest public activities of the ACPFB was the staging of its 26th Anniversary National Conference in New York City last December. Attended by "representatives of 90 organizations in 11 States," the ACPFB Conference adopted an "action program for 1959" and re-elected its national officers. A typical example of ACPFB's consistent policy in establishing subsidiary organizations on behalf of the Communist movement was demonstrated in April 1959 with the appearance of the Jo Ann Santiago Defense Committee of Post Office Box 1422, Grand Central Station, New York City. The ACPFB apparently created this new group in an effort to win public support and sympathy for 37-year old MRS. JO ANN SANTIAGO who currently faces deportation "on the charge of having entered the United States illegally." According to a leaflet distributed by the ACPFB, MRS. SANTIAGO "is being threatened with deportation" under a provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. (See AFPB, "The Lamp," Sept. 1958 - Feb. 1959.)

Entering our country illegally from Canada with her Russian parents in 1928, MRS. SANTIAGO was educated in the New York public school system. Since graduating from high school in 1940, she has been active in many organizations which should be of interest to Firing Line readers. MRS. SANTIAGO was an organizer for the United Office and Professional Workers of America (UOPWA) and remained a member of its successor, District 65, CIO. The UOPWA was expelled from the CIO in 1950 on charges of Communist domination. She was also a member of the Communist controlled Teachers Union during her employment as a bookkeeper at the notorious Jefferson School of Social Science. While MRS. SANTIAGO was employed at this Communist institution, she "met and married JOSE SANTIAGO, a Puerto Rican, who was at that time a teacher at the School."

According to the Daily Worker of November 3, 1936, JOSE SANTIAGO was a Communist Party candidate for the office of State Assemblyman in New York County's 17th District. Literature distributed by the ACPFB revealed SANTIAGO "has been engaged all of his adult life in the struggle for Puerto Rican independence" and currently is a member of "an advisory committee" of the International Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1. A recent letterhead of the newly formed Jo Ann Santiago Defense Committee reflected the names of its following officers: RUTH TABAK, Chairman; JOSE L. GUEITS, Secretary and MARJORIE LEEDS, Treasurer. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 7.)

Subsequent to the execution of Soviet atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June 1953, the Communist Party reorganized its National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and established a successor entitled, National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee. Operating under various other designations since its creation, the organization is now known as the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell of 940 Broadway, New York City. Notwithstanding this subversive group's thorough exposure by the HUAC in 1956, the Sobell Committee has been continuously able to make noticeable strides in gaining public support for MORTON SOBELL, ROSENBERGS' codefendant and partner in espionage. Current Sobell Committee letterheads contain the names of the organization's 43 "new" honorary sponsors as follows:

REV. GROSS W. ALEXANDER, DAVID ANDREWS, RABBI J. S. BASS, HELEN M. BEARDSLEY, LEO BERMAN, RABBI SAMUEL BERNSTEIN, LLOYD DONNELL, PROF. KERMIT EBY, REV. JOHN E. EVANS, RABBI MORRIS FISHMAN, REV. KENNETH RIPLEY FORBES (Honorary Chairman, ACPFB), WALDO FRANK, REV. G. SHUBERT FRYE, REV. ERWIN A. GAEDE, MAXWELL GEISMAR, RABBI ROBERT E. GOLDBURG, PROF. ERWIN R. GOODENOUGH, RABBI AVERY GROSSFIELD, JUDGE NORVAL K. HARRIS, DR. A EUSTACE HAYDON, REV. CLARENCE D. HERRIOTT, RUSSELL JOHNSON, REV. JOHN PAUL JONES, REV. JOSEPH P. KING, TED LeBERTHON, DR. MILTON LESTER, DANIEL G. MARSHALL, DR. LEO MAYER, LOUIS F. McCABE, REV. PETER McCORMACK, DR. GARDNER MURPHY, REV. DRYDEN LINSLEY PHELPS, PROF. DALE PONTIUS, HOWARD B. RADEST, PROF. ANATOL RAPAPORT, LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL, PROF. MALCOLM SHARP, DR. D. R. SHARP, REV. FRANCIS S. TUCKER, DR. HAROLD C. UREY, MRS. CLARA M. VINCENT, RABBI JACOB J. WEINSTEIN and PROF. FRANCIS D. WORMUTH.

Geographically the Sobell Committee's extensive organizational activities presently spans the nation in the following 12 locations: Los Angeles Sobell Committee, 462 North Western, Los Angeles; Bay Area Council of Sobell Committees, 345 Franklin, San Francisco; East Bay Area Sobell Committee, Box 264, Berkeley; Fresno Sobell Committee, 1418 East Brown Avenue, Fresno; Seattle Sobell Committee, 317 Second and Cherry Building, Seattle; Minnesota Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 715 South Lexington Parkway, St. Paul; Milwaukee Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 914 North Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee; Detroit Committee for Morton Sobell, 134 Colorado, Highland Park, Detroit; Chicago Sobell Committee, 20 West Jackson, Chicago; St. Louis Sobell Committee, P. O. Box 3432, Maplewood, St. Louis; Syracuse Sobell Committee, 1009 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse; and Philadelphia Sobell Committee, 2708 West Sterner Street, Philadelphia.

CULTURAL EXCHANGES, PART II

On June 26, 1959, the Motion Picture Export Association of America announced that 7 Soviet full-length motion pictures purchased by American film companies as a part of the official Cultural Exchange Agreement have been allocated to the following distributors: "The Cranes Are Flying," (Warner Brothers); "Swan Lake," (Columbia); "The Idiot," (Twentieth Century-Fox); "Circus Artists," (Paramount); "Othello," (Universal); "Don Quixote," (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer); and "Quiet Flows the Don," (United Artists). According to The New York Times of June 27, 1959, page C-13, all "expenses and receipts of the imports will be shared" by the aforementioned American film companies. It is not certain whether the Soviet films will contain English-language subtitles, since the inclusion of this technical feature will be decided upon by the individual distributors. The Firing Line of July 1, 1959 contained a report on the proposed showing of these Russian films in America.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/> Director	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clayton, 5744
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson, 5744	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy, 5633
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Belmont, 1742	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Holloman, 5633
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGuire, 7746	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr, 5517	<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype, 5644
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Parsons, 7621	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail Room 5531
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen, 5706	<input type="checkbox"/> Courier Service, 1541
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tamm, 5256	<input type="checkbox"/> Records Branch
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB	<input type="checkbox"/> Pers. Records, 6644
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sizoo, 1742	<input type="checkbox"/> Reading Room, 5533
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Waikart, 7204	<input type="checkbox"/> Code Room, 4642
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Sec., B-110
	<input type="checkbox"/> Supply Room, B-216
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. DeLoach, 5640	<input type="checkbox"/> Tour Room, 1734
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Edwards, 5642	<input type="checkbox"/> Stop Desk, 7712
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Wick, 5634	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Morgan, 1734	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Lurz
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Jones, 4236	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Hansen
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Leonard, 6102 IB	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Padgett
	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Kowatch
<input type="checkbox"/> See Me	<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Gogdin
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Call Me	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Jenkins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Info.	

☐ For appropriate
action

☐ Note & Return

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Date March 16, 1959

To Deke DeLoach

From Don Sweany

Please Answer	Remarks:	For Comment
Please Discuss With		For Your Recommendation
For Approval		For Investigation
For Attention		Please Give Me Facts so I Can Answer
For Information		For Your Signature
Note and Forward to File		
Note and Return to Sender	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW	Please Prepare Reply for My Signature

THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE



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Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

VOL. NO. VIII, NO. 6

March 15, 1959

THE CHALLENGE OF INTERNATIONAL SOVIET COMMUNISM

Addressing a meeting of the Intelligence Chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association on January 18, 1959 in Washington, D. C., COLONEL GEORGE F. CONNER, staff member of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces declared "those who have studied the strategy and tactics of Soviet Communism recognize it for the menace that it is," but when they try to combat it 'they encounter their greatest obstacle - an uninformed and apathetic public'." COL. CONNER characterized Communism as a "militant religion - even though it denies the existence of God - because it requires 'absolute dedication' from its followers and 'seeks to destroy all human society that does not fit its pattern'." Stating the "Communists are taught that anything that helps the Party is right and anything that retards it is wrong," COL. CONNER remarked "concepts of decency or morality, as we understand them, do not enter into the Communist teaching or practice." (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 1-19-59, page B-2.)

Meeting this international menace in a life and death struggle, COL. CONNER said "Soviet Communism is the greatest threat to our safety and security that we as a Nation have ever faced." The military leader's important and timely warning presents every loyal American with a tremendous challenge and responsibility, especially in view of the saber-rattling 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow from January 27 to February 5, 1959. Attended by 1375 voting Soviet delegates and representatives from 70 "fraternal" Communist Parties throughout the world, the Congress unanimously approved Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV's new Seven-Year Economic Plan (1959-1965) in an ambitious attempt to outstrip the United States in both industry and agriculture. In one speech punctuated by vitriolic attacks upon American military and foreign policy, KHRUSHCHEV confidently challenged our country and "world capitalism" to enter a race for "peaceful economic competition" in which the "peoples ultimately would serve as judges." (See "The Worker," 2-15-59, page 2.)

Assembling in the Soviet Union for the second time in 14 months, key Communist leaders from various countries met at the Congress for the dual purpose "to assess the Communist movement's international standing and to hail Soviet successes and plans for the future." Readers will recall that numerous leaders of world Communism previously gathered in Moscow from November 14-16, 1957 to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Union's "Great Socialist Revolution." During that celebration, "representatives of 12 Communist and Workers Parties of Socialist countries" adopted a "Declaration" testifying to the "international solidarity of the Communist movement." (See "The Sun," Baltimore, Maryland, 2-6-59, pages 1 and 5; "The New York Times," 1-26-59, page C-3 and "Political Affairs," December 1957, pages 83-95.)

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AMERICAN ASPECTS OF THE SOVIET CONGRESS

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Honorary Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A., (CPUSA), wrote a two-page article praising KHRUSHCHEV's Seven-Year Plan which appeared in the January 1959 issue of World Marxist Review: Problems of Peace and Socialism, a new international Communist journal. Using typical Communist jargon, FOSTER declared "the capitalists are agasp at the realization, no matter how much they hate to admit it, that the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist camp represent a totally different kind of economic and political organization, one that is vastly superior. The economic figures of the Soviet Seven-Year Plan go far beyond anything ever produced by the capitalist countries, including their leader, the United States of America...The Seven-Year Plan marks the beginning of Communist construction on all fronts. With the experience of the past as our guide it is certain that the Soviet Union, despite capitalist opposition and sabotage, will more than fulfil the Seven-Year Plan by the expiration date. This will usher in a new era in the world and a new and better relationship of international forces." (See "Firing Line," 11-1-58.)

The Communist Worker of February 15, 1959 reported that prior to the close of the 21st Congress, KHRUSHCHEV "expressed warm gratitude to the guests for their presence and assured them that their greetings were highly valued by the (Communist) Party of the Soviet Union. He said that the practice recently inaugurated of inviting (Communist) Parties to send guests in maintenance of international fraternity will be continued." For the first time since the outset of World War II, the CPUSA was able to delegate American Communist representation to the Congress. According to numerous press dispatches, the CPUSA's "non-voting" delegates were MORRIS CHILDS and JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR., both of whom have been active leaders in the Communist movement in America. MORRIS CHILDS, alias CHILOFSKY alias MORRIS SUMMERS, is a former CPUSA National Executive Committeeman and has also served as an Organizing Director of the Communist Party of Illinois. (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 1-26-59, page A-9; and House Committee on Un-American Activities /HUAC/, Annual Report, 1952, page 29.)

The aforementioned JAMES E. JACKSON is currently a member of the CPUSA's three highest ruling echelons, namely, National Committee, National Executive Committee and National Administrative Committee. Serving as a member of the third group, charged with supervising the operations of the CPUSA on a day-to-day basis, JACKSON is the Party's National Secretary for Southern Affairs. JACKSON was obviously the spokesman for the two-member CPUSA delegation to the Congress. Speaking before the Sixth Session of this international group of Communist leaders on February 2, 1959, JACKSON promised that the "American Communist Party would not allow 'the imperialist dealers in death to plunge the United States into war'" against the Soviet Union. JACKSON also declared "American Communists found 'great spiritual inspiration and moral support' in KHRUSHCHEV's words that Russia would do everything to safeguard peace throughout the world."

During his speech, JACKSON also highly praised "the Soviet Seven-Year Plan which he acknowledged would 'boost the Soviet Union to heights unattainable by the capitalist world'." According to GEORGE MORRIS, an identified American Communist correspondent for The Worker who also attended the Congress, JACKSON said "the Communist Party of the Soviet Union represented a challenge for fraternal Communist Parties everywhere to work harder for the

preservation and strengthening of peace." Concluding his brief speech, JACKSON reportedly shouted: "Long live peace, long live Communism." In addition to receiving a "warm reception," The Worker reporter stated JACKSON also "received prolonged applause before and after" his talk. (See "The New York Times," 2-3-59, page C-4 and HUAC, Trial By Treason, 1956, page 110.)

On June 20, 1951, JACKSON was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in New York City for "unlawfully conspiring with other persons to knowingly teach and advocate the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the government of the United States by force and violence." Following his disappearance after indictment, the FBI issued Identification Order (Wanted Notice) No. 2437, dated July 7, 1951. Descriptive material on the Wanted Notice reflected that JACKSON was born on November 29, 1914 in Richmond, Virginia and was employed as a "Southern Regional Director" of the CPUSA. For reasons best known to the Communist hierarchy, JACKSON voluntarily surrendered to Federal authorities in New York City on December 2, 1955. On July 31, 1956, JACKSON was convicted and subsequently sentenced to two years imprisonment for violation of the aforementioned provision of the Smith Act. The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Judicial Circuit on August 4, 1958 dismissed JACKSON's indictment on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the OLETA O'CONNOR YATES case. (See "Facts on File," 1955, page 431; and "The Worker," 8-10-58, page 16.)

In this case, the Supreme Court ruled in effect that "teaching and advocating forcible overthrow of our Government, even with 'evil intent, was not punishable under the Smith Act as long as it was divorced from any effort to instigate action to that end'." It is interesting to note that another recent Supreme Court decision made possible JACKSON's travel to the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries. Ruling in the ROCKWELL KENT case on June 16, 1958, the High Court "held that the State Department could not require every applicant for a passport to file a non-Communist affidavit." In a release distributed by the James Jackson Defense Committee in April 1956, JACKSON was characterized as a "Marxist teacher for the Communist Party and at one time the State chairman of the Communist Party of Louisiana. In Michigan he became a leader of the Communist auto workers at the great Ford plant."

The Daily Worker of December 1, 1954 identified JACKSON as a "stalwart Marxist leader." It also reported that "in addition to serving as a founder, vice president and principal organizer of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, he (JACKSON) participated in the formation and building of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Southern Regional Council and many other movements which in any important way challenged the status quo of Negro oppression and Southern social backwardness." On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of Brown et al. v. Board of Education of Topeka et al., commonly known as the controversial school integration case. This decision, which immediately affected the personal lives of millions of Americans, "departed from the established law and precedents in declaring the 'separate but equal' doctrine of separation of the white and black races was unconstitutional insofar as it applied to public school facilities." (See "Firing Line," 11-15-58; and "Congressional Record," 5-26-55.)

Used an authority by by the Supreme Court in its integration ruling was a 1483-page volume entitled, "An American Dilemma" by GUNNAR MYRDAL, a Swedish Socialist. The MYRDAL study, reportedly the "most comprehensive report

on the Negro in American society," was made possible by "funds granted by Carnegie Corporation of New York." According to SENATOR JAMES O. EASTLAND, Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 16 "so-called scholars and experts who contributed to no less than 272 different articles and portions of the book, have been cited numerous times as members of Communist and subversive organizations." Among others, the name of JAMES E. JACKSON, JR., was listed by MYRDAL in the author's preface as having collaborated in the compilation of "An American Dilemma." In a revealing 36-page pamphlet written by JACKSON's wife and published in 1953 by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, ESTHER COOPER JACKSON admitted that her husband participated in a one-year field study for the MYRDAL project.

ENTER DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

The January 1959 issue of Political Affairs, the monthly theoretical organ of the CPUSA, contained the full text of a speech JACKSON delivered to the Party's National Committee on December 8, 1958. In the course of his talk, JACKSON mentioned the following "outstanding American Negro internationalists and Marxists" who recently visited Ghana, a new sovereign state located on the African continent: DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS and his wife, MRS. SHIRLEY GRAHAM, DR. ALPHAEUS HUNTON, PAUL ROBESON and his wife, MRS. ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON. WILLIAM EDWARD BURGHARDT DuBOIS, a 91-year old identified Communist, "contributed to 82 different portions" of MYRDAL's "An American Dilemma." Readers desiring full particulars regarding DuBOIS' subversive background may refer to the August 15, 1957 Firing Line. Like numerous others with similar affiliations, DuBOIS has traveled extensively throughout the world subsequent to the Supreme Court's ruling in the KENT passport case.

In January 1959, DuBOIS visited the U.S.S.R. at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. While in the Russian capital city, DuBOIS was conferred an honorary degree in history by Moscow State University for "outstanding service to science and for his prominent role in the world progressive public movement." On January 20, 1959, DuBOIS and his wife interviewed KHRUSHCHEV and discussed "vital questions concerning the struggle for peace against the threat of atomic war." According to Peiping Radio, the DuBOIS couple arrived in Communist China on February 13, 1959 at the invitations of both the Communist People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Communist China Peace Committee. Officials of the Department of State promptly declared DuBOIS and his wife "had no authorization to go to Communist China." DuBOIS' passport, issued June 30, 1958, "contained the usual clause forbidding its use for such travel." (See "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 1-21-59, page A-1 and "The New York Times," 2-14-59, page C-4.)

NEW RECRUITS IN THE ANTI-FBI CAMPAIGN, PART II

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP), a sizeable splinter group of the CPUSA, has been viciously attacking the Federal Bureau of Investigation through a series of articles appearing in recent issues of The Militant, the SWP's official weekly organ. Edited by HENRY GITANO, the articles are clever distortions of the daily operations of this efficient investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice. The author utilized numerous sources of information to write his story, including the following: American Civil Liberties Union, National Lawyers Guild, "The FBI" by MAX LOWENTHAL, The Nation and CYRUS S. EATON.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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Mr. Belmont _____ ()
Mr. DeLoach _____ ()
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Mr. Mohr _____ ()
Mr. Parsons _____ ()
Mr. Rosen _____ ()
Mr. Tamm _____ ()
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SOVIET EXPLOITATION OF AMERICAN YOUTH

Since the Fall of 1958, the international Communist revolutionary conspiracy has been actively preparing for the Seventh World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship (World Youth Festival) to be held in Vienna, Austria from July 26 to August 4, 1959. The World Youth Festival is an identified subversive enterprise sponsored bi-annually by two major international Communist-front organizations entitled, World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and International Union of Students (IUS.) It is significant to note that the proposed Seventh World Youth Festival will be held for the first time in a country outside of the Soviet Iron Curtain. (See House Committee on Un-American Activities, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 48, 94 and 97.)

Claiming to be a forum devoted to contributing "to international understanding and cooperation," the World Youth Festival has been staged in the following Communist nations: Prague, Czechoslovakia (1947); Budapest, Hungary (1949); Berlin, East Germany (1951); Bucharest, Rumania (1953); Warsaw, Poland (1955); and Moscow, U.S.S.R (1957.) Of these international jamborees, the Sixth World Youth Festival held in Moscow from July 28 to August 11, 1958 was by far the largest and most publicized. According to A Diary for Youth-1958, a publication of the WFDY, 34,000 young people attended the Moscow Festival from 131 countries. In addition to the shocking disparagement of the United States flag in the dipping incident, readers will recall 44 of the 160 American participants violated the law by visiting Communist China at the close of the Festival. (See "Firing Line", 4-15-57, 9-15-57 and 11-1-57.)

Preparations for the Vienna Festival are directed and coordinated by the World Youth Festival's Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee currently functioning in Austria. MARIO BARIONA, a member of the Permanent Commission, recently predicted "the spirit of cooperation between all the world's young people will be further strengthened" by the Vienna Festival. He claimed "in many countries already very fruitful ties of cooperation are being established between all kinds of organizations in preparation for the Festival. Regional and national festivals are being organized to select the best artists and sportsmen who will go to compete in Vienna. This provides the leaders of organizations and young people themselves the chance to meet and exchange their opinions on the problems that concern them and which will come up for discussion in Vienna." (See "Bulletin of the World Council of Peace" /World Peace Council/, 11-15-58, page 7.)

A new organization called the United States Festival Committee (USFC), composed of "young people interested in the promotion of cultural exchange between all peoples of the world has begun working toward organizing representative American participation" in the Vienna Festival. Press releases

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of the USFC reflected the group established a national office at 19 West 27th Street in New York City following "an organizing meeting held October 4 (1958) to coordinate the activity of 14 (affiliated) local Committees...in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia and Seattle. College Committees are established at the University of Arizona, Tucson; Antioch, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Brandeis, Waltham, Massachusetts; University of Chicago; Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; Oberlin, Ohio and Reed College, Portland, Oregon." Recently dated letterheads of the USFC revealed JOANNE GRANT and SHEILA GREENBERG are officials of the Committee's national office. The November 1, 1957 Firing Line reported both MISS GRANT and MISS GREENBERG illegally visited Communist China subsequent to their attendance at the aforementioned Sixth World Youth Festival in Moscow. The Worker, official weekly organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A., publicized the activities of the USFC in its November 23, 1958 edition. Announcing the USFC was arranging for "participation of 400 young Americans" in the Vienna Festival, The Worker reported that delegate applications were available at the Committee's New York office.

A typical example of the USFC's pro-Soviet bias was exhibited in a recent Committee press release entitled, "Statement Urging Support of Seventh World Festival of Youth and Students." The USFC declared: "We feel that the Soviet Union gained stature in the eyes of millions of people by throwing open its doors to the Sixth World Youth Festival last summer (1957.) We look forward to the day when we may do the same. Until the day comes when we can offer the tremendous facilities of our country as host country to the Festival, we urge an increase in the extent of American participation in the bi-annual world event."

On November 30, 1958, the USFC held a reception in honor of the Beryozka Dancers at Art D'Lugoff's Village Gate night club located at 185 Thompson Street, Greenwich Village, New York City. The USFC characterized the reception as a "symbol of friendship resulting from international cultural exchange." According to the official organ of the Soviet Embassy, USSR Illustrated Monthly, Number 11 (26), the Beryozka Dance Company is a Soviet troupe composed of 40 young women. Presently on tour in the United States, the Beryozka Dancers were escorted to the USFC sponsored reception by male members of the cast of West Side Story, a Broadway musical. It was reported that GUY CARAWAN was master of ceremonies at the USFC affair. CARAWAN visited Communist China in August 1957 after attending the Moscow Festival as an American delegate. At the conclusion of his China visit, CARAWAN reportedly "signed a contract with the Soviet Ministry of Culture to make a folk singing tour" in the Soviet Union. (See "National Guardian," 11-24-58, page 10.)

The entertainment at the reception, which included choral singing, solos and pieces by a variety of musicians, primarily featured themes of "peace" and "disarmament." A group of Russian accordionists played a Soviet hymn entitled, "Song of the Fatherland," commonly known as "Native Land." It is worthy of note that this hymn is played at both the opening and closing of Soviet broadcasts beamed to the United States over the facilities of Radio Moscow's North American Service. A choral group of 16 former delegates to the 1957 Moscow Festival sang "March of Democratic Youth," the official hymn of the WFDY. Composed by ANATOLI GRIGOREVICH NOVIKOV, a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the WFDY hymn has "been adopted as an international youth anthem by young people throughout the world." In observing the reaction of the audience, a reporter stated to the Firing Line staff it

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was obvious that over half of those in attendance were thoroughly familiar with the two aforementioned hymns of international Communism. Audience response to references to the Soviet Union and Communist China were unusually enthusiastic. It was also reported the USFC rally had an approximate attendance of 400 youths aging from 18 to 35 years, many of whom have frequently attended other left-wing and pro-Soviet rallies in New York. (See "Biographic Directory of the U.S.S.R.," 1958, page 450; "The Youth of the World Sings," 1953 page 3, and People's Artists, "Lift Every Voice," 1953, page 80.)

COMMUNISM IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The latest meeting of the Washington Citizens Area Forum was held on December 5, 1958 at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. IRVING WOLFE WINIK of 3900 McKinley Street, N.W., in that city. The meeting was attended by approximately 40 persons who heard WALTER ALLYN RICKETT and his wife, ADELE AUSTIN speak on the subject, "The New China." MRS. MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation Confidential Security Informant, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) in 1951 that DR. WINIK and his wife, HELEN, were active members in the Communist Party of Maryland-District of Columbia. Serving as members of the Party's Health Club, the WINIKS held Communist meetings in their home (then 1111 Buchanan Street, N.W.), according to MRS. MARKWARD. DR. WINIK was also identified by MRS. MARKWARD as having been a member of the Communist Political Association between June 1944 and October 1945. (See HUAC, Hearings Regarding Communism in the District of Columbia Area, Part 3, 1954, pages 5920-5925.)

DR. WINIK appeared before the HUAC on July 14, 1954 and invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked numerous questions concerning his alleged Communist Party membership and activities. When questioned whether he would presently sign a statement: "I am not a member of any organization seeking to overthrow the Government of the United States by force or violence?," DR. WINIK took refuge behind the same Constitutional privilege. The July 1948 edition of The Book Shopper, a publication of the Communist Washington Cooperative Bookshop (Washington Bookshop Association), reflected both DR. WINIK and his wife were active in Party affairs. In 1950, DR. WINIK was listed as a sponsor of the Stockholm Appeal, commonly known as the subversive World Peace Appeal. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 90 and 95; and HUAC, Report on the Communist Peace Offensive, 1951, page 126.)

In describing the meeting held at the WINIK residence, a mimeographed leaflet of the Washington Citizens Area Forum stated the RICKETTS would discuss their "first-hand account of the Chinese (Communist) Revolution and the great changes that have taken place since 1949...(They)...went to China in 1948 as Fulbright (Fellowship) scholars...lived under both regimes, saw the revolution, witnessed the upheaval of the old ways and the institution of the Socialist measures in that huge country." The RICKETTS wrote a 288-page book entitled, "Prisoners of Liberation," regarding their experiences in Communist China. It was published by Cameron Associates, Inc., in 1957 and became a Liberty Book Club selection in June of that same year. Information relative to the propaganda activities of these two organizations appeared in the May 1, 1958 Firing Line. "Prisoners of Liberation" was distributed at discount rates by MAUD RUSSELL, publisher of the pro-Soviet Far East Reporter. RICKETTS' narrative is a weird tale supporting the ruthless government of Communist China. When the American couple traveled to China in 1948, the RICKETTS claimed they had an arrangement with "U. S. intelligence

officials" to "report what they saw and heard in intellectual and political circles to the U. S. Embassy." Two years after the Communist revolution, the RICKETTS were arrested for espionage and imprisoned. "They confessed to their illegal activity, served their terms, returned to the United States and resisted all pressures to get them to repudiate their confessions made in China." The New York Times of March 1, 1955 reported ADELE RICKETT was the first to be released from captivity. Proclaiming her "faith in Communism" upon arriving in Hong Kong on February 28, 1955, MRS. RICKETT publicly stated she "did not feel 'worthy' of the 'honor' of being" a member of the Communist Party. The report said her "utterances" provided "the most striking example of Communist prison indoctrination yet encountered...(She has) come out of China not only with standardized Communist ideas but also with the whole Communist vocabulary." (See Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Part 8, 1956, pages 325-410.)

"Prisoners of Liberation" cunningly attempts to refute the use of the ideological weapon of brainwashing by Communists. The RICKETTS stated they wrote the book because "we both feel strongly that the United States has been pursuing a foreign policy in the Far East which is detrimental to the interests of the American people." Additional reports on recent activities of the Washington Citizens Area Forum appeared in the April 1 and July 1, 1958 Firing Line.

ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS FRONT

In December 1958, HUBERT T. DELANY was appointed as a member to the New York State Advisory Committee of the newly created Federal agency, United States Civil Rights Commission. Functioning as a "fact-finding" body, the New York State Advisory Committee "will send its reports to the Federal Commission together with an analysis and evaluation of its findings." The New York Times of December 2, 1958 stated the Commission had "scheduled a hearing" in New York City "on discrimination in housing to begin" February 2, 1959.

The Congressional Record of February 23, 1956, pages 3235 and 3236, reflected DELANY has been affiliated with the following subversive organizations: Council on African Affairs, American League for Peace and Democracy, Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain and the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. In 1947, he was listed as a Director of the George Washington Carver School, which was cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party by the United States Attorney General. DELANY was elected to the Executive Board of the subversive National Lawyers Guild at the Guild's 1958 National Convention. The August 1958 issue of the New York Guild Lawyer, a monthly bulletin of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, listed DELANY as a Vice President of the Guild Chapter.

The May 15, 1958 Firing Line reported DELANY was a Trustee of The Little Red School House of New York City. He is an officer of the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., of 22 East 38th Street, New York City, which publishes a series of educational pamphlets. MAXWELL S. STEWART, an identified member of the Communist Party, has been the Editor of this enterprise for many years. On December 15, 1958, DELANY spoke at an Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) rally in New York City on the subject, "The Civil Rights Crisis." Identified as a Communist-front organization, this latest ECLC public meeting was held at the Hotel New Yorker in celebration of the 167th anniversary of the Bill of Rights. (See "Firing Line," 10-1-54, 12-1-55 and 1-1-59; and "National Guardian," 12-15-58, pages 8 and 11.)

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DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE

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VOL. NO. VIII, NO. 21

November 1, 1959

SOVIET AGENTS AND THEIR APOLOGISTS, PART II

In a report released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation last September, Director J. EDGAR HOOVER declared that the "1958 fiscal year proved to be one of the most important in the history of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Having mastered the art of cloaking themselves in every right and privilege enjoyed by the inhabitants of our democracy, the Communists continued to scoff at America's laws while taking bold action to further strengthen their ties with Russia. Events throughout the year conclusively proved that the most rabidly pro-Soviet elements in the Party's national leadership succeeded in again winning virtually unchallenged control of the Communist Party, U.S.A... In order to divorce its propaganda and activities from the stigma of Communism, the Party has established front groups and constantly strives to infiltrate unsuspecting, legitimate organizations."

The FBI Director stated that "front groups are used to dupe loyal citizens into supporting programs designed to enhance the position of the world Communist movement. Accordingly, they constitute one of the most important phases of Party activity in the United States." MR. HOOVER also disclosed that "among the programs fostered by the Communists through their front organizations during the fiscal year were: repeal of the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act of 1950 and other anti-subversive legislation; attacks upon the use of confidential informants by the Government; abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and other legislative Committees which have helped to expose Communism; trade with Russia and her satellites; admission of Red China to the United Nations; amnesty for Communists who have been convicted of Federal violations; opposition to pending Federal legislation which the Communists feel might be detrimental to the Party, its members and its sympathizers; cessation of nuclear tests; and withdrawal of United States troops from overseas areas."

With reference to the aforementioned Party amnesty program for convicted Communist leaders, the February 1, 1959 Firing Line contained a detailed report on this important activity. On September 20, 1959, the wives of imprisoned Communist Party functionaries, GILBERT GREEN and HENRY WINSTON, announced that over "100 noted Americans have joined in a plea to President EISENHOWER" urging executive clemency for the two Party leaders. Convicted in 1949 for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, both GREEN and WINSTON jumped bail on July 2, 1951 following unsuccessful court appeals. Serving the Communist conspiracy as inmates from justice for approximately four and a half years, GREEN and WINSTON voluntarily surrendered to Federal authorities in New York City on February 27 and March 5, 1956, respectively. In addition to their Smith Act convictions, both Communist leaders were given three-year sentences for contempt of court. (See "New York Post" 9-21-59, page 9; and "The Worker," 9-27-59, page 5.)

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Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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It is interesting to note that this petition for executive clemency was the first of its kind involving Communist Party leaders. Signed by both GREEN and WINSTON and endorsed by over 100 persons, the petition was submitted to President EISENHOWER by the defendants' attorney, JOHN J. ABT. Department of Justice regulations prohibit the acceptance of applications for executive clemency unless parole has been previously denied. However, the two ex-fugitives met this requirement in November 1958 when their appeals for parole were unfavorably considered. JOHN ABT, a Communist lawyer of 320 Broadway, New York City, was identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a former "member of the so-called Ware-Abt-Witt group which was composed of Communist Party members employed by various agencies of the United States Government." According to CHAMBERS, the "underground Communist group to which ABT belonged was organized to carry out the Communist Party's plan to work its members into high, policy-making positions in our Government, with espionage as one of its eventual objectives." (See House Committee On Un-American Activities /HUAC/, Communist Legal Subversion, 1959, pages 26-28.)

Substantiating CHAMBERS' testimony before the HUAC in 1948, ELIZABETH BENTLEY revealed that ABT was "the leader of the Perlo group," an underground organization of "Communists which had been operating since the early 1930's in the Federal Government and which had been collecting information for the benefit of the Soviet Union for some years." While more than 100 individuals reportedly endorsed the GREEN-WINSTON petition, the names of the following 41 were released to the press: REV. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Essex Community Church, Illinois; REV. FREDERIC E. BALL, North Austin Methodist Church, Illinois; ELMER A. BENSON, Appleton, Minnesota; JOHN M. COE, Pensacola, Florida; REV. DAVID H. COLE, Chicago, Illinois; PROF. L. HAROLD DeWOLFE, Boston School of Theology, Massachusetts; ANNETTA DIECKMAN, Illinois; MISS MARY E. DREIER, South West Harbor, Maine; PROF. KERMIT EBY, University of Chicago; HAROLD E. FEY, Editor, "Christian Century;" WALDO FRANK, Truro, Massachusetts; NORVAL K. HARRIS, Sullivan, Indiana; PROF. ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST, University of Chicago; REV. EDLER G. HAWKINS, Moderator, Presbytery of New York City; REV. E. A. HAWLEY, Warren Avenue Congregational Church, Illinois; DR. A EUSTACE HAYDON, University of Chicago; DANIEL HOWARD, Windsor, Connecticut.

MURRAY KEMPTON, "New York Post" columnist; ROCKWELL KENT, Au Sable Forks, New York; PROF. MAYNARD KRUEGER, University of Chicago; DR. JOHN A. LAPP, Chairman-Emeritus, American Civil Liberties Union of Illinois; BRUNO LASKER, Pulsbo, Washington; PROF. PAUL LEHMANN, Cambridge, Massachusetts; SIDNEY LENS, Business Agent, USEU, AFL-CIO, Illinois; REV. DONALD G. LOTHROP, Brookline, Massachusetts; PROF. CURTISS MacDOUGALL, Northwestern University, Illinois; LAFAYETTE MARSH, Illinois; REV. A. J. MUSTE, Secretary-Emeritus, Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York; HELEN AND SCOTT NEARING, Harborside, Maine; DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR, Union Theological Seminary, New York; PROF. VICTOR OBNENHAUS, University of Chicago; CLARENCE E. PICKETT, Secretary-Emeritus, American Friends Service Committee; PROF. MALCOLM P. SHARP, University of Chicago; PROF. WILLIAM T. STARR, Northwestern University, Illinois; NORMAN THOMAS, New York; REV. ALVA TOMPKINS, Olivet Presbyterian Church, Illinois; REV. A. L. THOMPSON, Peoples Community Church, Chicago; DR. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Chicago; AUBREY WILLIAMS, Birmingham, Alabama; and KALE WILLIAMS, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee, Illinois.

Of the aforementioned 41 endorsers of the GREEN-WINSTON petition, five have been reported as affiliated with the Communist movement in the United States, namely, ELMER A. BENSON, ROCKWELL KENT, A. J. MUSTE, SCOTT

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NEARING and AUBREY WILLIAMS. During the early part of both 1958 and 1959, 15 of the 41 endorsers signed statements urging the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They were: JOHN M. COE, DAVID H. COLE, KERMIT EBY, MAYNARD KRUEGER, JOHN A LAPP, SIDNEY LENS, CURTISS MacDOUGALL, LAFAYETTE MARSH, A. J. MUSTE, REINHOLD NIEBUHR, CLARENCE E. PICKETT, MALCOLM P. SHARP, ALVA TOMPKINS, JOHN B. THOMPSON and AUBREY WILLIAMS. It is also noteworthy that 15 of the previously mentioned 41 individuals recently asked President EISENHOWER to grant clemency to MORTON SOBELL, a convicted Soviet espionage agent. According to the January 5, 1959 edition of the National Guardian and other sources, the SOBELL petitioners were: WILLIAM T. BAIRD, DAVID H. COLE, KERMIT EBY, NORVAL K. HARRIS, ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST, A. EUSTACE HAYDON, JOHN A. LAPP, SIDNEY LENS, CURTISS MacDOUGALL, LAFAYETTE MARSH, REINHOLD NIEBUHR, VICTOR OBENHAUS, MALCOLM P. SHARP, ALVA TOMPKINS, and JOHN B. THOMPSON. (See "Firing Line," 6-1-57, 2-1-59 and 8-1-59; "The Washington Post and Times Herald," 1-7-59, page A-8; and HUAC, Annual Report, 1956, page 66.)

A June 1959 letterhead of the Committee To Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, an identified Communist-front of 940 Broadway, New York City, listed five of the 41 GREEN-WINSTON endorsers as "Honorary Sponsors" of this organization namely, KERMIT EBY, WALDO FRANK, NORVAL K. HARRIS, A. EUSTACE HAYDON and MALCOLM P. SHARP. One of the "oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States" is the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACFPB). Of the 41 GREEN-WINSTON amnesty supporters, the following six are currently sponsors of the ACPFB: WILLIAM T. BAIRD, ELMER A. BENSON, JOHN M. COE, NORVAL K. HARRIS, SCOTT NEARING and WILLIAM T. STARR. The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born of Room 1224, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, is a regional affiliate of the ACPFB. Interestingly, recently dated letterheads of the Midwest Committee reflected the names of the following eight endorsers of the GREEN-WINSTON petition: WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Honorary Chairman; Sponsors: KERMIT EBY, ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST, A. EUSTACE HAYDON, LAFAYETTE MARSH, MALCOLM P. SHARP, WILLIAM T. STARR and JOHN B. THOMPSON. (See HUAC, Communist Political Subversion, 1956, pages 1, 2 and 89.)

Of the 41 GREEN-WINSTON petition endorsers, three are currently listed on a letterhead of the subversive Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) as ECLC National Councilmen. They are: WILLIAM T. BAIRD, CURTISS MacDOUGALL and JOHN B. THOMPSON. Another important organization officially cited as a Communist-front is the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. (NCASF), of 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, ROCKWELL KENT is Chairman of the NCASF and ELMER A. BENSON is a member of the organization's Board of Directors. The National Lawyers Guild (NLG) "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions." Of these aforementioned 41 individuals, the following two are top officials of this notorious Communist legal front: JOHN M. COE, President; and MALCOLM P. SHARP, Executive Committeeman and former NLG President (1954-57). (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957.)

MORE ON THE EFROSS MATTER

In May 1959, SIDNEY TZVIE EFROSS, an identified Communist Party functionary, was elected President of the Glen Haven Elementary School Parent-Teachers Association of Wheaton, Montgomery County, Maryland. EFROSS appeared before the HUAC on June 5, 1959 and repeatedly took refuge behind the First and Fifth Amendments when asked about his affiliations with the Communist movement. Resulting from public exposure of EFROSS' background, PTA trustees

demanding and received his resignation as PTA President on June 19, 1959. Readers desiring full particulars regarding this case may wish to refer to our August 1, 1959 issue. Since publication of the report, the Firing Line staff developed information relative to EFROSS' previous associations with certain Communist-fronts. According to a 1953 mimeographed letterhead, EFROSS was Administrative Secretary of the American Youth Peace Crusade (AYPC), a subversive organization which functioned as "one of the galaxy of the Communist peace fronts under the American Peace Crusade." While serving in this capacity, EFROSS was an official of the United States Youth Festival Committee which shared offices with the AYPC at 125 West 72nd Street, New York City, during June and July 1953. The Festival Committee was strictly an ad hoc affair designed to recruit young people for attendance at the Communist IVth World Festival of Youth and Students held from August 2-16, 1953, in Bucharest, Romania. (See HUAC, Guide To Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, pages 13 and 20; and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Communist Tactics In Controlling Youth Organizations, 1952, page 280.)

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.

Since the establishment of The Fund for the Republic in December 1952, with a grant of \$15,000,000 from the Ford Foundation, the Fund has been continuously engaged in numerous controversial activities. Recognizing the seriousness of certain left-wing projects initiated by the Fund, the HUAC recently conducted an extensive investigation into the entire background of this foundation. On March 26, 1958, subsequent to the completion of the probe, HUAC Chairman FRANCIS E. WALTER sent a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a staff study and questioning the tax-exempt status of the Fund. The Congressional Committee report stated in part that "while some projects of the Fund appear to be objectively presented, the majority of its operations are based on biased investigation and result in findings which not only fail to present both sides of a given question, but even further, actually conceal facts necessary for an honest understanding of the subject matter." (See "Firing Line," 7-1-58; and The Fund for the Republic, Two-Year Report, 5-31-58.)

As evidence to justify the revocation of the Fund's tax-exempt status, the HUAC report "demonstrated" that the Fund "engaged in propaganda and attempted to influence legislation in violation of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code." Based upon HUAC findings, an investigation of the Fund was instituted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) of the Department of the Treasury. At the conclusion of the investigation, IRS agents "recommended that the Fund...be denied tax-exempt status" in violation of the aforementioned statute. Since no action has been forthcoming from the Treasury Department regarding this important matter, the HUAC adopted a resolution of September 1, 1959, urgently requesting the Secretary of the Treasury "to make public the facts developed as a result of the investigation of the Fund...as well as the findings and conclusions of the Department of the Treasury on the Fund..." Several days prior to the House Committee's action, the 41st National Convention of The American Legion passed a resolution urging the Secretary of the Treasury "to withdraw the tax exemption status" of this foundation. The Fund recently moved its main headquarters from 60 East 42nd Street, New York City to 2056 Eucalyptus Road in Santa Barbara, California. According to its President, ROBERT MAYNARD HUTCHINS, the Fund has been principally engaged in the past two years in a project dealing with basic issues in American society entitled, "Study of Democratic Institutions." (See "San Francisco Chronicle," 6-5-59; and "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., 9-22-59, page B-5.)

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March 24, 1960

Mr. Don Sweany
The American Legion
1608 K Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sweany:

I have had the opportunity of carefully noting the contents of the March 15, 1960, issue of The American Legion "Firing Line" which concerns criticism of the FBI by the University of California.

For many years I have enjoyed reading "The Firing Line" and have commented on numerous occasions concerning the great value of this publication. We, of course, are deeply grateful for the staunch support you have given the FBI over the years.

I wanted you to know personally of my deep appreciation for the excellent work you did in bringing to the attention of your fellow Legionnaires the unjustified and vicious criticism of the FBI in the entrance examination given to high school seniors by the University of California. Your publication will undoubtedly make great headway in exposing this very unsavory situation.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-28-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CRITICISM BY ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS
"THE FIRING LINE"
THE AMERICAN LEGION

Tolson	_____
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Callahan	_____
DeLoach	_____
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Gandy	_____

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Under cover of your informal memo to Mr. Mohr dated 3-23-60 and captioned as above, you forwarded a copy of the 3-15-60 issue of "The Firing Line" which sets forth in detail facts concerning communist infiltration at the University of California and the complete exposure of the criticism of the FBI.

In regard to this copy of "The Firing Line," the Director noted, "....I think if possible a copy of attached should be sent each SAC and have a few on hand to send to correspondents who may write us re this matter."

In accordance with the Director's wishes, Don Sweany of The American Legion who puts out "The Firing Line" was contacted. Sweany was thrilled to death because of the letter he had received from the Director in which the Director expressed his appreciation for this issue of "The Firing Line." Sweany advised that he would be only too happy to make 300 copies of this issue of "The Firing Line" available to the Bureau. He advised he would wire Indianapolis immediately to obtain these but that we should receive them within about a week's time. Sweany will forward them directly to SA [redacted]. An appropriate tickler has been set up in the Crime Research Section and as soon as these 300 copies are received at the Bureau, a copy will be sent to each SAC without cover letter and the balance of them will be retained in the Correspondence Section of the Crime Records Division to be utilized in connection with correspondence matters on this subject.

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RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

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THE AMERICAN LEGION



FIRING LINE



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VOL. NO. IX, NO. 6

March 15, 1960

THE FBI - PRIME TARGET OF ATTACK BY PSEUDO LIBERALS AND OTHER LEFT-WING ELEMENTS

During 1957 and 1959, the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities issued detailed reports concerning intensive Communist infiltration which has existed at the University of California. According to its Ninth Report, dated 1957, the State Senate Committee revealed that "for a period of about 10 years, commencing in the early thirties and ending in the early forties, the Communist Party was most interested in conducting its overt activities at the University (of California) in Berkeley... In 1941 and 1942, however, it became necessary for the Communist espionage apparatus to go to work in deadly earnest for the purpose of trying to steal our atomic bomb secrets. Since a great deal of the pioneer work in that direction was being conducted by scientists at the University of California at Berkeley, and since the ubiquitous MR. STEVE NELSON and his followers had gone to great pains to perfect an espionage underground, it became necessary to soft-pedal the open activities of the Party so far as recruiting and agitation were concerned, for the purpose of keeping public attention away from the more important business of infiltrating our secret laboratories and research projects."

Due principally to the sub rosa espionage operations by Soviet intelligence agents at Berkeley, "open activities of the (Communist) Party and its mass recruiting techniques were suddenly switched to the University of California at Los Angeles" (UCLA). The report disclosed that "almost overnight there was a peculiar quiet and serenity at Berkeley and a simultaneous opening of agitation and activity on the campus of the University in Los Angeles." In outlining major subversive activities which developed at UCLA, the State Senate Committee reported that a Communist minority covertly captured the editorial control of the student newspaper. At the same time, certain faculty members who were also Communists, did "everything in their power to foster the free-wheeling radical flavor of the student publication and to protect the young Communists" controlling the newspaper. As the result of these reprehensible activities, the entire University became "gradually saturated in an atmosphere of radicalism and tolerance toward Communist-front organizations and propaganda in general."

Communist infiltration at UCLA commenced in 1942 and continued "on a scale of steadily increasing virulence" until it "reached its climax during the school year 1949-1950." With reference to current subversive activities at the University and other State educational institutions, the Tenth (1959) Report of the aforementioned California Senate Committee declared that "while the Communist infiltration of the State's school system has abated since 1952, the problem is an ever-present one." According to the October 29, 1958 edition of the Oakland Tribune, the Northern Section of the Academic Senate of the University of California, (having jurisdiction over all faculty members at

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The Berkeley, Davis and San Francisco campuses of the University) announced the adoption of a resolution which stated in effect that "thenceforth the University professors at Berkeley would flatly refuse to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all cases where inquiries were made about the loyalty of students who were being considered for Federal jobs." Interestingly, the 1959 California Legislative report disclosed that "not all of the professors were happy with the adoption of this refusal to cooperate with the United States Government in its effort to protect itself against internal subversion, since some of the 50 voting members opposed the proposal strenuously." Reviewing the passage of the Academic Senate's controversial and highly questionable resolution, the University of California Board of Regents recently "adopted a token statement to the effect that it doesn't believe the University should be pro-Communist." In analyzing the statement, the California Committee on Un-American Activities declared that "this seems a peculiar way to implement this declaration of anti-Communism on the part of the University Regents, in suffering its faculty to thwart the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

During the month of May 1959, high school seniors applying for admission to the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses of the University of California were required to take a three-hour entrance examination in basic English. Devised by 24 University professors, the test was entitled, "Examination in Subject A - Forum 59," and consisted of four major parts namely, sentence structure, vocabulary, punctuation and composition. Pertaining to the section on composition, students were required to write a 500-word essay on one of twelve topics listed in the examination. The seventh topic in this category of twelve, an obvious misstatement of fact, contained the following verbage: "What are the dangers to a democracy of a national police organization, like the FBI, which operates secretly and is unresponsive to public criticism?" Subsequent to taking the examination, several Glendale (California) High School students voiced an opinion that the question regarding the FBI was "loaded." (See "San Francisco News-Call Bulletin," 2-10-60; "San Francisco Examiner," 2-11-60; and "Los Angeles Evening Herald Express," 2-11-60.)

In a letter to California State Governor EDMUND G. BROWN on or about February 10, 1960, DR. JOHN R. LECHNER, Americanism Chairman of the 23rd District of The American Legion Department of California, filed a formal protest regarding the usage of the "FBI" test question. DR. LECHNER characterized the question as "a deliberate and a vicious Communist propaganda scheme to implant a universally accepted Party line into the minds of our boys and girls in high school." Calling upon Governor BROWN to investigate the entire matter, DR. LECHNER specifically requested an inquiry to determine the identity of the person responsible and to determine if the inclusion of the controversial question was done "for some ulterior motive." On the basis of DR. LECHNER'S complaint, Governor BROWN referred the matter to the University of California Board of Regents for investigation. Commenting on the "FBI" question, DR. CHARLES V. HARTUNG, UCLA'S Subject "A" Chairman said that "although the phrasing...was unfortunate, certainly no Communist influences were at work." In defending the use of the question, Professor JAMES J. LYNCH, the University's Berkeley Subject "A" Chairman remarked that it was "intended only to stimulate a thoughtful response."

Concerning the apparent deliberately false "FBI" question, J. EDGAR HOOVER has repeatedly denounced statements, malicious or through ignorance,

that his efficient Bureau is a "national police network." Speaking in Austin, Texas in November 1959, MR. HOOVER stated: "We in the FBI respect the sovereignty of State and local authorities throughout the United States. We have consistently opposed all programs which might lead to the establishment of a national police agency." Several leading newspapers in California editorially supported The American Legion's position with respect to the unfortunate use of the "FBI" question. The Hollywood Citizen-News of February 12, 1960 labeled the question as "slanted" and the Los Angeles Herald-Express of the same date declared that it "certainly is a leading question, and sounds like it could have been written by a Communist or Fellow Traveler." Perhaps the finest editorial on the subject appeared in the February 15, 1960 edition of the San Francisco Examiner entitled, "A False Question Attacks the FBI."

Among other things, the San Francisco Examiner stated that the "question equates the FBI either actually or potentially with the Nazi Gestapo and Communist MVD. It associates the FBI with summary arrests at midnight, physical torture, secret trials, secret prisons, secret executions - in short, with all the hateful paraphernalia of a political police...The FBI does not 'operate secretly.' It functions under the wholesome observation of the Federal Courts, United States Attorneys, national and local bar associations, and a free press. The FBI is not 'unresponsive to public criticism'...It is responsible to the Attorney General and through him the President, two officials sensitive to public opinion. It depends for appropriations on Congress, a body very sensitive to public opinion...Afterthoughts have been put forward to justify the question. None alters the fact that its authors committed the major academic sin of drawing a conclusion without first establishing the facts. They have not lived up to the academic responsibility that must go with academic freedom."

Subsequent to an executive session on February 19, 1960, the Board of Regents of the University of California issued the following statement to the press: "The Regents of the University of California deeply regret that an improper question appeared in the University's...examination of May 1959, that casts reflection on the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The question has, of course, been withdrawn from use in the examination, and steps are being taken to prevent a recurrence of such a similar unfortunate incident. The Regents of the University assure the FBI of their highest respect as an essential arm of our nation's security and of the rule of law which is the keystone of our democratic society." (See "The Sun," Baltimore, Md., 2-21-60, page 1.)

The November 1 and December 15, 1958 issues of the Firing Line contained detailed reports concerning certain organizations and publications which have attempted to smear J. EDGAR HOOVER and discredit the FBI. Included in this compilation were the subversive Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), The Fund for the Republic, Inc., the Communist controlled International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, The Nation, New York Post and The Worker, official weekly organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A. During the month of October 1959, the New York Post launched a vicious frontal attack against both the Bureau and its respected Director by publishing a series of twelve articles titled "J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI." The articles were prepared by the New York Post "with the assistance of staff members WILLIAM DUFTY, DAVID GELMAN, EDWARD KOSNER, IRVING LIBERMAN, CARL J. PELLECK AND JOSEPH BARRY." (See House Committee on Un-American Activities HUAC; Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 38; and HUAC, Annual Report, 1958, page 10.)

Adapted from the New York Post's twelve-part series, The Progressive, a magazine published in Madison, Wisconsin, carried an abridged version of the smear articles in its December 1959, January and February 1960 issues. The previously mentioned Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a major vehicle in the Communist Campaign to discredit both MR. HOOVER and the FBI, distributed in January 1960 copies of the November 2 and 9, 1959 issues of I. F. Stone's Weekly. In a mimeographed letter accompanying these issues, the ECLC stated: "...I. F. STONE, in two issues of his Weekly did the most succinct analysis of the danger which the FBI represents to our civil liberties. Therefore, instead of trying to do our own, we are, with MR. STONE'S permission, distributing his two issues to our Associates and subscribers." With repeated reference to the New York Post series, the STONE articles contained numerous distortions and glaring inaccuracies regarding the operations and activities of the FBI, particularly in the field of internal security.

I. F. Stone's Weekly is edited and published by STONE at 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N.W. in Washington, D. C. STONE, whose real name is ISIDOR FEINSTEIN, is a journalist by profession and has been employed by the New York Post, The Nation, PM and The Daily Compass. According to a 1955 report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, STONE was a personal friend of the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE who was identified as having been a participant in a Communist underground cell in the Federal Government. The report also characterized STONE as a "left-wing writer who has defended Communist leaders and organizations." STONE has demonstrated an affinity for affiliation with numerous subversive groups including the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Civil Rights Congress, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Formerly a member of the National Council of the ECLC, STONE received this organization's Tom Paine Award at the annual Bill of Rights Dinner of the ECLC held on December 15, 1959 in New York City. (See HUAC, "Operation Abolition," 1957, pages 4 and 6 and Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments, 1955, Part 30, pages VIII, LI and LII.)

The American Legion recognizes that the FBI, "since J. EDGAR HOOVER became its Director in 1924, has been the strongest arm of the Government of the United States in exposing and combating attempts of subversives and Communists to infiltrate and ultimately overthrow the Federal Government." In a 41st National Convention resolution, the Legion stated that "during the past several years, and particularly in 1959, certain forces in the United States have launched an attack against the FBI, using the press, radio, and television and other public media and...such attacks have as their objective the ultimate weakening of the authority and force of the FBI, thus diminishing its power in fighting and combating subversion and Communism." The resolution announced that one of the Legion's major programs for 1960 is its "public support of the FBI" and "open fight against those forces attempting to discredit and undermine" this vital investigative Bureau of the United States Department of Justice.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Our free 1959 Firing Line index is now ready. Attractive blue-covered, paper bound 1959 Firing Line yearbook editions, including index, are also available for \$3.00 a copy. KEEP INFORMED - HELP BUILD SUBSCRIPTIONS BY INTERESTING YOUR FRIENDS IN THE "FIRING LINE."

March 23, 1960

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. McGuffee	✓
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W. C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MR. MOHR:

**CRITICISM BY ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS
"THE FIRING LINE"
THE AMERICAN LEGION**

I recently brought to the attention of the captioned publication, which goes to four million members of The American Legion and their families, the implied criticism of the University of California, in its English entrance examination for high school students.

The Legion not only assisted us greatly in carrying on the fight in California but additionally there is attached the March '15, 1960, issue of "The Firing Line" which sets forth in detail facts concerning communist infiltration at the University of California and the complete exposure of the criticism of the FBI.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to send the attached letter to Don Sweany who edits The American Legion "Firing Line."

RESPECTFULLY,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/7/88 BY SP-1 AG/SC

C. D. DE LOACH

Enclosures

CDD:sak
(3)

ENCLOSURE

SEE SER 42

67 APR 12 1960

CRIME REC

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to Bureau
Sullivan

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/30/64

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (136-0)

SUBJECT: Article appearing in American Legion
Publication, "Firing Line", concerning
Mr. Hoover.

Dr. JEROME D. HAROLD, Chairman of the American-
ism Committee of the Miller-Brickway-Lyon Post 124 of the
American Legion, Miami Shores, Florida, furnished SA [redacted]
[redacted] with the enclosed publication which carries
an article concerning the Director.

The Bureau no doubt has received this publication;
however, it is being forwarded in view of the most commenda-
tory article concerning the Director.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami
JCS:fl
(4)

1 - ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Evans ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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CRIME RESEARCH

SENT DIRECTOR
6-8-64

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FIRING LINE



Vol. XIII No. 7

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year Bulk rate available

July 1964

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANK YOU MR. HOOVER!

The Fourth of July, the day designated to celebrate our independence, recalls the valiant struggle of our forefathers to break the yoke of colonialism and the constant vigilance and courage of the many patriots who have contributed so much—even their lives—to maintain and guarantee that independence. *Certainly no one individual American has been more dedicated to this cause over so many years, and to safeguarding this glorious country against its deadly enemies, than Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For this reason, "Firing Line" chose its July issue to say, "Congratulations and thank you, Mr. Hoover!"*



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

The American Legion has always been one of your strongest supporters, Mr. Hoover, and for this we are indeed proud. On the other hand, we could have done no less because you have contributed so much to the wellbeing and security of these United States we love so well. *We are thankful for the decision which permits you to continue to serve in the capacity of Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We in The American Legion are mindful that no one is indispensable. At the same time, we realize that with the vigor you have retained, a gifted public servant would be lost to the United States of America if you did not remain in this vital position.*

The American Legion represents more than two million six hundred thousand honorably discharged veterans and is a cross section of America itself.

Regardless of the arguments some individuals advance opposing you and those principles for which you stand, we in The American Legion believe those individuals represent a very small percentage of the citizens of this great country.

Mr. Hoover, our national organization has been most honored by your addressing so many of our National Conventions; and, as individuals, *we sleep better each night knowing that you, and the dedicated men who serve the FBI, are on the job to protect us from the hoodlum element and from the communist threat within our borders.*

The National Americanism Commission of The American Legion adopted a resolution commending you for your forty years of service to our country during the meetings held at National Headquarters in April of 1964. This resolution was unanimously adopted by the National Executive Committee and a copy of this resolution was sent to you, to President Johnson, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate.

How can we express appreciation to a man of your dedication? We try, through the pages of the National Americanism Commission's publication, "Firing Line," to convey to our readers that we "thank you" Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Patriot, for your dedication to duty and devotion to your country.

We think it most appropriate to stress your concern for the youth of our Nation and your untiring efforts to keep them informed about the greatest menace confronting us today—Godless communism! We are, therefore, recalling a few pertinent statements you have made to acquaint them with communism and to aid them in combating this insidious perpetrator of lies and deceit.

"What Young People Should Know About Communism:"

What Is Communism? "Communism is many things: an economic system, a philosophy, a political creed, a psychological conditioning, an educational indoctrination, a directed way of life . . . It would strip man of his belief in God, his heritage of freedom, his trust in love, justice, and mercy. Under communism, all would become, as so many already have, twentieth-century slaves." From "MASTERS OF DECEIT" J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Youth—A Primary Target "It is among the youth of our Nation that the Party is concentrating its efforts to expand its influence."

From "A STUDY OF COMMUNISM"
J. EDGAR HOOVER

Why Is Communism a Threat To You? "Communists want to control everything: where you live, where you work, what you are paid, what you think, what streetcars you ride (or whether you walk), how your children are educated, what you may not and must read and write . . . They want to make a 'Communist man,' a mechanical puppet, whom

ENCLOSURE

they can train to do as the Party desires. This is the ultimate, and tragic, aim of communism."

From "MASTERS OF DECEIT"

J. EDGAR HOOVER

"Young People can combat communism by:"

"1. BEING GOOD STUDENTS. Our nation needs young people well-trained in mathematics, history, science, languages. This means doing a good job in school.

"2. BEING GOOD CITIZENS AT HOME AND IN THE COMMUNITY. Too many of our

young people are today becoming involved in criminal behavior. Crime is an important enemy of our national security.

"3. LEARNING MORE ABOUT THE HISTORY OF AMERICA, the principles on which this nation was founded.

"4. BEING WILLING TO DO THEIR SHARE FOR OUR COUNTRY. Too many citizens, old and young, shirk their responsibilities. Unless each of us does his part, the whole nation is that much weaker."

YOUNG PEOPLE CAN HELP DEFEAT COMMUNISM

By J. Edgar Hoover

The world today, in many respects, is a much smaller world than the one in which your fathers and mothers lived as young people. Not that it has fewer acres, square miles, mountains, or oceans. The earth is still some 25,000 miles in circumference around the equator, and the distance between New York and London is some 3,500 miles—the same as when the colonial explorers first set foot on our soil.

But in terms of communication and travel, the world is much smaller. Today airplanes cross the oceans in hours. Radio brings rapid transmission of news. The names of countries that were almost unknown in America 50 years ago appear on the front pages of our papers.

This means that ideas and governmental systems, though in distant countries, have a vital influence on us. This is most true of communism—a system of government which today controls one-third of the people of the world and one quarter of the earth's land surface.

The communists follow an atheistic way of life and are opposed to our free system of government. They detest many things which we Americans deeply cherish: freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom to worship God as we wish. In communist lands, free elections are not permitted. The Communist Party selects the candidates for office, and the people are allowed to vote only one way—"Yes." If they oppose, they may lose their jobs or be penalized in other ways.

In communist lands, schools are centers for indoctrination—that is, to make boys and girls into better communists. Teachers are not interested in making the pupils better citizens, able to think for themselves, but train them to be mouthpieces of the state, blaring out the propaganda of the Communist Party.

We in America should be very appreciative of our heritage of freedom. Our newspapers and our radio and television stations carry truthful accounts about the news of the day. Under communism, the government controls all sources of information, and the citizens hear only what the party wants them to hear. Children are placed in special groups, under strict discipline, to make them understand the principles of communism. The individual young person, as well as his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, exists only for the state. The wage earner does not have the privilege of taking or quitting a job unless he is told.

Young people should appreciate the vivid contrast between our American way of life and communism. The battle today is not just for the adults, but for all of us.

You might ask, "How can I, as a student in school, help in the fight against communism?"

In many ways. First of all, you should be a good student. Our nation needs young people well-trained in mathematics, history, science, languages. This means doing a good job in school.

Second, you should be good citizens at home and in the community. This is most important. Too many of our young people are today becoming involved in criminal misbehavior. Such acts weaken our nation. Crime is an important enemy of our national security.

Third, you should know more about the history of America, the principles on which this nation was founded. The study of great men of our past, such as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, helps us understand the present and the future. We see the ideals which they pursued.

Lastly, you should be willing to do your share for your country. Too many citizens, old and young, shirk their responsibilities, saying, "Let George do it." This is wrong. Unless each of us does his part, the whole nation is that much weaker.

Yes, you as a young person have an important part to play in the fight against communism. The communists promote deceit, cunning, and double talk. They spy against our country. They are loyal to Soviet Russia, not to the United States. They are experts at propaganda, designed to make us believe that communism is preferable to democracy.

Communism is now over 100 years old, coming from Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, two German exiles who lived in England. A Russian, N. Lenin, helped create the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917. The late Joseph Stalin and now Nikita Khrushchev became leaders of the world communist. Communism exists in our country today in the form of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

You have a duty to learn more about the menace of communism. This knowledge will enable you to share in the opportunity of defeating this evil with the weapon it fears most—truth.

We can defeat communism because we have superior ideals. For many generations, liberty has been a shining light of inspiration for America. Men fought and died at Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, and Yorktown that freedom might survive. This is today our task—to keep freedom alive. Wherever you may be, you can—and must—do your share. America is depending on you.

COMMANDING THOUGHTS

THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM

On this July 4th, America is faced with deadly enemies—as were the Colonial Patriots of 1776.

Today's headlines scream of war in Laos and Viet Nam, of a bristling Red China, of a smiling but treacherous Nikita Khrushchev eager to destroy our democratic form of government.

But on this historic day, every American, every Legionnaire, should stop and count his blessings one by one.

Each of us detests the morality of an atheistic communism. We stand diametrically opposed to its totalitarian aims and techniques, whether it be the Russian, Chinese, Hungarian or Yugoslav variety. We fight any tyranny which shackles the freedom of the human mind, heart and soul.

But just being anti is not enough—we must appreciate and emphasize the positive, the visions and inspiration of our own American heritage of freedom. We should put the trumpet of truth firmly to our mouths and proclaim to the world in clear and loud tones that America is the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Look what we have! Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free elections, freedom of assembly, the right to worship God as we please.

This is why America is different! This is why America has a vision of true greatness for the whole world! This is our message of hope to suffering millions.

This year let's think—and pray—deeply about our American heritage. Our fight is not only against communism but to preserve, enlarge an ennobled freedom—to make it an ever more effective guide for the destiny of men and nations.

Let's know more about our history, our revolutionary forefathers, the ideals which gave them courage. Let's stress the positive—let's work to overcome the weaknesses of our society—let's encourage our young people to hold high the torch of justice.

Freedom should never be laid aside on a shelf to be admired. It must be won again every day by the personal sacrifice, dedication and enthusiasm of its believers.

This is our message of 1964—a message which the men and women of 1776 embodied in the pealing tones of the Liberty Bell. Here lies our true answer to communism.

Communist Party, USA A Political Party?

In the April, 1964 issue of "Firing Line," we reproduced a letter which Arnold Johnson, Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA, sent to Mr. Tom Adams, Secretary of State of the State of Florida. This letter was sent to various Secretaries of State and Attorneys General of forty states in a desperate effort to project the image that the Party is a "legitimate political party." Arnold Johnson stated: "As part of our 1964 election campaign, we desire to have all the necessary information which will apply to placing communist candidates on the ballot in your State." "Firing Line" was most interested—and felt its readers would be too—in learning to what degree they had succeeded in this attempt to legitimize the status of the Communist Party, USA. Therefore, Maurice T. Webb, Director of the National Americanism Commission, dispatched a bulletin to the Department Adjutants of all fifty states, requesting they contact these state officials and advise him of their findings.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

OFFICE OF THE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

March 26, 1964
34-35-34

TO: ALL DEPARTMENT ADJUTANTS

It has come to our attention that the Communist Party, USA has corresponded with the Secretaries of State or Attorneys General in forty of the states, requesting information relative to election laws within the various states. We have had correspondence with one Secretary of State and he provided us with a copy of the letter to him from the Communist Party, USA and advised the contents of his reply to the Communist Party, USA.

We are interested in knowing the reaction of the state official contacted in your state by the Communist Party, USA in their effort to place on the ballot, if possible, the candidates of the Communist Party, USA for the election in this year, 1964.

Any information you could provide to us would be appreciated and, if the response is sufficient, we will compile the information and carry an article in "Firing Line" on this subject.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this instance.

Yours truly,
Maurice T. Webb
MAURICE T. WEBB, Director
National Americanism Commission

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we report that the Communist Party, USA was unsuccessful in this bid to become associated with politics rather than its main purpose—the overthrow of the government of

the United States of America and the subjugation of its citizens to the rule of communism.

ALABAMA From Adjutant Lawson M. Lynn

Mrs. Agnes Baggett, Secretary of State, replied to Arnold Johnson: "In reply to your recent request of January 8, 1964, I refer you to Title 14, Section 97 (6), Alabama Code, which provides that the name of any communist or of any nominee of the Communist Party shall not be printed upon any ballot in any primary or general election in this state or in any political subdivision thereof. (See Acts of Alabama, 1951, page 1548, section 6)."

ALASKA From Adjutant Joseph M. Briones

"The answer was 'no.'"

ARKANSAS From Adjutant Loyd McDermott

Attorney General Bruce Bennett replied to Arnold Johnson: "It is the intent of this statute to completely outlaw the Communist Party in the State of Arkansas, and same has been upheld in the case of *Field v. Hall*, Secretary of State, 201 Ark. 77, in an unanimous opinion cited by the Arkansas Supreme Court on October 14, 1940. Your seeds of violence and discord must be planted elsewhere. Your hypocritical inquiry and efforts, asking for an American privilege which you would deny to other free men throughout the world, should best be directed to your Communist bosses in Moscow and Peiping."

COLORADO From Adjutant Leland L. Day

"We contacted the Assistant District Attorney... He ascertained that such a letter had been received and it was answered merely by furnishing copy of our State Statutes—but no opinion was rendered by the Attorney General."

CONNECTICUT From Adjutant Charles L. Parker

Attorney General Harold M. Mulvey replied to Arnold Johnson: "In 1954, the Congress of the United States passed the Communist Control Act which is now contained in Sections 841-843 of Title 50 of the United States Code. Section 841 reads, in part, as follows: 'The Congress finds and declares that the Communist Party of the United States, although purportedly a political party, is in fact an instrumentality of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States...' Section 842 reads, in part, as follows: 'The Communist Party of the United States, ... (is) not entitled to

any of the rights, privileges and immunities attendant upon the legal bodies created under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof; and whatever rights, privileges and immunities which have heretofore been granted to said party or any subsidiary organization by reason of the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, are terminated:.' From the above it is crystal clear that the Communist Party has no right to be on the ballot in the elections to be held in Connecticut in November, 1964. The same would hold true for any avowed candidate of said party."

DELAWARE From Adjutant William R. Marvel

"The Delaware Secretary of State, Elisha C. Dukes, advises that he has no request from the Communist Party relative to the election laws in the State of Delaware."

FLORIDA From Adjutant Ralph A. Johnson

Mrs. Dorothy W. Glisson, Director of Elections Division, replied to Arnold Johnson: "Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of the Compilation of the Election Laws of the State of Florida. Section 103.021(3) makes provision for minor political parties to have the names of their candidates for president and vice-president printed on the general election ballot in this State. The index to this pamphlet also lists the sections which apply to write-in voting." Secretary of State Tom Adams, in a letter to Maurice T. Webb March 10, 1964, stated: "Florida law requires that to appear on the ballot, a political party must submit certified petitions signed by 7,500 registered voters of which no more than 1,000 of these voters may reside in any one county and that there must be separate petitions from at least 34 counties on each of which must be the names of a minimum of 25 voters. It also may be of interest to you that the advocating of doctrines espousing the violent overthrow of government constitutes a felony in Florida. In addition, Chapter 876 of Florida Statutes provides that the teaching or advocacy of Communist doctrine is illegal in this State."

IDAHO From Adjutant Lou Babb

Secretary of State Arnold Williams replied to Arnold Johnson: "We do not have a Communist Party in Idaho, but I am sending you a copy of Idaho's election laws." Adjutant Lou Babb feels it would be almost impossible for the Communist Party to get on the ballot in Idaho because the Communist

Party would have to organize, get at least 200 members to hold a Convention and elect officers. These at least 200 members would have to register as members of the Communist Party. Commander Max Hanson, addressing a 3rd District Convention of Legionnaires at Melba, Idaho stated: "If even one of their candidates ran, I can make an unequivocal prediction that he would be defeated and buried in a blizzard of votes."

ILLINOIS Adjutant Chester F. Newby turned the bulletin over to Commander Morris "Bob" Nooner, Jr. for reply.

Attorney General William G. Clark replied to Arnold Johnson: "Statutes pertaining to elections in Illinois are set out in Chapter 46 of the Illinois Revised Statutes, 1963. Chapter 46, Section 7 - 2 of those statutes provide in part as follows: 'No political organization or group shall be qualified as a political party hereunder, or given a place on a ballot, which organization is associated, directly or indirectly with Communist... principles, and engages in activities or propaganda designed to teach subservience to the political principles and ideals of foreign nations or the overthrow by violence of the established constitutional form of government of the United States and State of Illinois.'"

INDIANA From Adjutant Frank J. Myers.

"I have referred your memorandum to Marion L. Barringer, our Director of Americanism, and asked him to check this out. He reports that no letters have been received in Indiana from the Communist Party."

IOWA From Adjutant R. J. Laird.

"Secretary of State, Melvin Synhorst, advises me the Communist Party, USA requested complete information on Iowa Law. This information was sent to them."

KANSAS From Adjutant Kenneth L. Young.

"Our Attorney General's office advised them that Kansas laws prohibit the communist party from placing their candidates on any ballot in Kansas. This law can be found in Section 25-116 of the General Statutes of Kansas for 1949. Nothing further has been heard from them."

KENTUCKY From Adjutant Ray A. Beyer.

"We have been advised by the Secretary of State, Commonwealth of Kentucky, that as of April 9 the Communist Party, USA, has not contacted their

office regarding election laws or a request to place a candidate on the ballot for the 1964 election. Should they receive such a request they have assured us that we will be notified immediately."

MARYLAND From Adjutant Daniel H. Burkhardt.

"Per your request we wrote a letter to Legionnaire Lloyd L. Simpkins, Secretary of State for Maryland. Mr. Simpkins did not write a letter to Arnold Johnson but simply sent him a copy of the election laws on January 14th."

MINNESOTA From Adjutant Carl Granning.

"The deputy, Mr. Forrest Talbott, acknowledged receiving such a communication last January. The Secretary of State has made no reply to this communication. They have chosen to ignore it as they are under no legal obligation to furnish the information. For the Communist Party, USA to register a candidate for public office, it would require a minimum of 2,000 signers to the petition. In the State of Minnesota it would be hardly possible for them to secure that many signers. Even if they did so, there would be legal complications under our Federal Laws which they would have to face up to."

MISSISSIPPI From Adjutant Frank W. Chambers.

"I have just talked with our Legionnaire State Attorney General and he informs me as follows: 'I told the Communist Party, USA that as a member of the State Election Board and as Attorney General, I could assure them that there was no possible way for them to get on our ballot.' He has heard nothing further from them to date."

MONTANA From Adjutant Chester K. Shore.

"I contacted our Secretary of State and he said that he received such a request in an indirect way." Adjutant Shore further stated that the Secretary of State was "interested in getting more information on this."

NEBRASKA From Adjutant Warren E. Baker.

Secretary of State Frank March replied to Arnold Johnson. "We are enclosing copies of our complete correspondence as you requested and as was requested by Mr. Webb, Director of the National Americanism Commission. You can advise Mr. Webb that there are no problems in this area in Nebraska in that the Communist Party is outlawed in this State."

NEW HAMPSHIRE From Adjutant Hubert S. O'Neil.

Deputy Secretary of State Edward C. Kelley replied to Arnold Johnson: "The State of New Hampshire at present recognizes only two organized political parties, namely the Republican and Democratic parties. In 1951, the State of New Hampshire passed legislation requiring all candidates for office in this state to sign an affidavit certifying that they are not subversive persons. I am enclosing two copies of the affidavit."

NEW JERSEY From Adjutant Morris W. Kuzbyt.

"Our good friend Harold Saidt secured the information for us. On January 28, 1964, the Secretary of State, Robert J. Burkhardt, received a letter from one Arnold Johnson, Director of Public Relations for the Communist Party, USA. Instead of writing a letter, a copy of Title 19, giving full information regarding the inquiry received was mailed to Arnold Johnson. According to Robert M. Falcey, Executive Officer, Department of State, New Jersey, nothing further was heard from Johnson—also, according to Bob, no Communist Party candidates will appear on the ballots for this year's general election in the Fall. As to the Attorney General's Office, a similar letter was received from Arnold Johnson—to which a reply was mailed stating that this office only supplied legal and other information to the Governor, other State officials, State Departments, and to local and county officials. Therefore, Johnson received no information from the Attorney General's Office."

NEW YORK From Adjutant Maurice Stember.

Secretary of State John P. Lomenzo replied to Arnold Johnson: "I call to your attention that under Title 18, Sections 841 and 842 of the United States Code, neither the Communist Party, USA nor any of its candidates would be entitled to a place on the ballot. The foregoing sections terminate all the rights, privileges and immunities of the Communist Party as a legal body under the law, based upon a finding by Congress that the Communist Party is not a political party at all, but a totalitarian conspiracy dedicated to the overthrow of the Government of the United States. The Communist Control Act, of which the above cited sections are a part, was held to be not unconstitutional in *Salwen v Rees*, 1954, 16 N.J. 216, 108A.2d265 wherein an individual, admittedly a Communist, was refused a place on the ballot on the ground that the Party,

or an individual representing it, was proscribed from running for or holding public office."

NORTH CAROLINA From Adjutant Nash D. McKee. Attorney General T. W. Bruton and Assistant Attorney General James F. Bullock replied to Arnold Johnson:

"We are referring your letter to Mr. Raymond C. Maxwell, Executive Director of the State Board of Elections, and requesting that he forward you a copy of the North Carolina Election Laws which contains the answers to all of the questions presented in your letter."

NORTH DAKOTA From Adjutant Jack Williams.

"We don't have any trouble here with openly declared candidates on our ballots. On January 10th, a copy of our Election Laws was sent to Arnold Johnson."

OHIO Adjutant Joseph S. Deutschle turned the bulletin over to M. M. Carothers, Americanism Director, for reply.

"Secretary of State, Ted W. Brown, forwarded a copy of the Ohio election laws and a one paragraph reply: 'Section 3517.07 of the Ohio Code, enacted in 1953, bars from the ballot any "political party or group which advocates...the overthrow, by force or violence, of our local, state, or national government or which carries on a program of sedition or treason by radio, speech, or press or which has in any manner any connection with any foreign government or power...or any group or organization so connected or so advocating the overthrow," etc.'"

OKLAHOMA From Adjutant A. R. Tyner, Jr.

"Please be advised that the Attorney General of Oklahoma received the letter from the Communist Party, USA and advised the group that Oklahoma had a state law prohibiting a member of a communist party to hold any elective office."

OREGON From Adjutant Maurice E. Druhl.

Secretary of State Howell Appling, Jr. replied to Arnold Johnson. "We did receive a letter from the Communist Party, USA inquiring about our primary election laws. We advised them that since they did not meet the requirements of our primary laws, they would not be eligible to have Communist Party candidates entered in our primary. If you

"will examine these laws I think you will find that it is highly unlikely that they would ever so qualify... You should also be aware that both the Communist and the Socialist parties, and their various offshoots, had candidates on the Oregon general election ballot at various times during the 1930's and, I am glad to say, did not do well, even during those times."

PENNSYLVANIA From Adjutant Edward T. Hoak.

Attorney General Walter E. Alessandroni replied to Arnold Johnson. "The party inquiring was advised that under Pennsylvania law the term 'political party' or 'political body' shall not include any body composed of a group of electors whose purposes or aims, or one of whose purposes or aims is the establishment, control, conduct, seizure or overthrow of the government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the United States by the use of force, violence, military measures or threats of one or more of the foregoing. The law further prohibits the filing of nomination petitions, papers or certificates by any political party representing the said aims. This is the last we have heard of this subject."

SOUTH DAKOTA From Adjutant Bob Whittemore.

"We are advised by South Dakota State Attorney General Frank L. Farrar that he did receive correspondence from the Communist Party approximately three and one-half months ago, requesting information on election laws. He advises that he did not render them an opinion in response to their inquiry."

TEXAS From Adjutant W. H. McGregor.

Secretary of State Crawford C. Martin replied to Arnold Johnson: "In accordance with your request, we enclose herewith photo copies of pertinent portions of Texas' Election Code, and we invite your particular attention to Art. 6.02, Sec. (d) and to Art. 6.03, which we believe will serve to provide the information in which you are interested." (Both prohibit this party from the ballot)

VERMONT From Adjutant Bernard F. Freeman.

"Our Secretary of State informs me he has not received any inquiry regarding election laws, and if he does he will contact me at once."

WASHINGTON From Adjutant Fred M. Fuecker.

Attorney General John J. O'Connell and Chief Assistant Attorney General Robert J. Doran replied to Arnold Johnson:

"No person shall become a candidate for election under the laws of the State of Washington to any public office whatsoever in this state, unless he or she shall file an affidavit that he or she is not a subversive person as defined in this act. No declaration of candidacy shall be received for filing by any election official of any county or subdivision in the State of Washington or by the secretary of state of the state of Washington unless accompanied by the affidavit aforesaid, and there shall not be entered upon any ballot or voting machine at any election the name of any person who has failed or refused to make the affidavit as set forth herein. The foregoing statute was held to be constitutional in *Huntamer v. Coe*, 40 Wn. (2d) 767, 246 P. (2d) 489 (1952), and to apply to candidates for both congressional and state office."

WEST VIRGINIA From Adjutant Tommy E. Jones.

"Upon receipt of your letter dated April 1, 1964, we contacted the Secretary of State and Attorney General of the State of West Virginia, and both advised that they had not received any communication from the Communist Party, USA, requesting information relative to election laws within our State. Both advised that in the event they should receive this communication they would advise this office."

WISCONSIN From Adjutant Robert G. Wilke.

"The Communist Party wrote to the Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin and then the letter was referred to the Secretary of State's office. The Secretary of State advised the Communist Party of the provisions of Section 6.85 of the Statutes of Wisconsin, and under these provisions, the Communist Party could not qualify for a place on any election ballot of the State of Wisconsin."

WYOMING From Adjutant S. J. "Chic" Madia.

"Please be advised that we have been informed by our Secretary of State that the Communist Party, USA did write requesting this information. Our Secretary of State notified the Communist Party, USA that Wyoming Statutes prohibit placing of candidates of the Communist Party on the Wyoming ballot."

"There Never Will Be Communist Infiltration of The SAA"

The Spring, 1964 issue of "Academic Achievement," official publication of the Society for Academic Achievement, reports that "The Society for Academic Achievement (SAA) can boast that it never shall be infiltrated by Communists. When it was organized in 1959, its constitution barred from membership those who were

citizens from Communist nations, any other nation except loyal citizens of the United States or one of the other free nations. If a SAA member becomes a Communist, he loses his SAA membership because he is no longer a loyal citizen of a free nation. The following is Section 2 of Article 4—Membership, of the SAA constitution:

'2. No person (or organization) shall be a member of the Society or retain membership in any form or be eligible to receive loans, scholarships or fellowships, who is not a loyal citizen of the United States or one of the other free nations. All such persons (and organizations) shall not be members of nor advocate or support, any organization that advocates or teaches the overthrow of the United States government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods. All members who are citizens of the United States shall affirm that they will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all its enemies, foreign and domestic.'

Please note that the SAA constitution provides an extra obligation of United States members. They must not be members of any leftist party, but they are also obligated to 'bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and x x x support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all its enemies, foreign and domestic.'

"HYPHENATED AMERICANS"

"There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americanism. When I refer to hyphenated Americans, I do not refer to naturalized Americans, some of the very best Americans I have ever known were naturalized Americans—Americans born abroad.

"But a hyphenated American is not an American at all. This is just as true of the man who puts 'native' before the hyphen, as the man who puts German or Irish or English or French before the hyphen.

"Americanism is a matter of the spirit and of the soul. Our allegiance must be purely to the United States. We must unsparingly condemn any man who holds any other allegiance.

"There is no such thing as an hyphenated American who is a good American. The only man who is a good American is an American and nothing else."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

How Communism Operates

Tools of Subversion

FRONT GROUPS

MASS AGITATION

INFILTRATION

PROPAGANDA

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Espionage Targets

ARMED FORCES

INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

GOVERNMENT

DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

SCIENCE

ITS GOALS.....TO WEAKEN, DIVIDE, DESTROY AMERICA.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

TO : The Director

DATE: *March 15, 1962*

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A1981-A1983. Congressman Scherer, (R) Ohio, extended his remarks to include the Firing Line, a monthly newsletter published by the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. The newsletter comments on the provision contained in the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 requiring the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) to register, which provision was upheld by the Supreme Court. The newsletter states "In commenting on the effectiveness of the registration requirement in curtailing party activity 'even before return of the indictment,' Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy said FBI data revealed the CPUSA 'drastically altered its organizational apparatus in anticipation of enforcement of the Subversive Activities Control Act' and 'directed its activities primarily toward influencing public sentiment against this act.'"

Original filed in
66-177

100-41852
NOT RECORDED
MAR 15 1962

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In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *March 14, 1962* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 26, 1961

FROM : G. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MEETINGS OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE AMERICAN LEGION
AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
10/23 - 26/61

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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With the Director's approval, Special Agent [] and I attended the captioned meetings in Indianapolis, Indiana, 10/23-25/61. [] is a member of the National Americanism Commission. The National Public Relations Commission, of which I am Chairman, held its formal meetings as well as attending meetings of the National Executive Committee. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lyman L. Lemnitz briefed the National Executive Committee 10-25-61 for approximately 40 minutes and then answered questions for 30 minutes. He is not a good speaker and as a result, despite his knowledge, did not make very much of an impression upon the National Executive Committee of the Legion. The same group was later briefed by Secretary Eugene M. Zuckert of the Air Force who naturally desired that the Legion support the Administration as much as possible in connection with the current defense build-up. Representatives of the Civil Service Commission, Department of State and a number of other Federal agencies who have no legitimate connection with the Legion attended the meetings of the National Executive Committee.

The Americanism Commission plans to completely revamp the "Firing Line" so as to be more appealing to rank-and-file Legionnaires. We gave several suggestions in this regard which were accepted.

The new National Commander, Charles L. Bacon, a prominent attorney from Kansas City who is very pro-FBI and extremely favorable in his remarks concerning the Director, is quite anxious to do a good job during his year. Of the five National Chairmen who control the policies of The American Legion, I was the only one who was reappointed for another year. The remaining four were fired. As a result, there is considerable bitterness and dissension among the old-time politicians in the Legion. Among those not being reappointed were Herbert J. Jacobi, a prominent D. C. patent attorney and Democratic National Committeeman; Martin McKneally, a New York attorney and Past National Commander; Addison Drummond, a businessman from Miami, Florida; and Hugh Overton of Alabama.

1 - Mr. Jones

1 - []

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CRIME RECORDS

DeLoach to Mohr 10-26-61

Re: Meetings of National Executive Committee
The American Legion, National Headquarters
Indianapolis, Indiana, 10/23-26/61

The Director's tape on communism, prepared for high school students, was greeted very enthusiastically by the Legionnaires and copies provided accordingly. This project will be controlled by the National Public Relations Commission. The National Executive Committee was very receptive to the tape.

The Americanism Commission is to put renewed emphasis on the sales of "Masters of Deceit" within the various Legion departments and those departments in foreign countries.

Basically, this was a very successful meeting for us, despite the fact that there was considerable "throat cutting" and dissension among the older Legionnaires as a result of not receiving further reappointments.

The Legionnaires from Mexico were given copies of the Director's poster on communism which had been prepared previously in the Spanish language. (This was approved by the Director.) We had only 200 copies available at the time and this group has indicated they would like to use approximately 5,000 more. They will send a letter of request in to the Director in connection with further demands.

ACTION:

For information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
6/8/61 JHM. D. 10/26 EAC per W. 500 ✓



FIRING LINE



Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

VOL. NO. X, NO.

July 1961

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL URGES NATION TO OPPOSE THE ADMISSION OF RED CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

In a special 28-page report released at a press conference on June 19, the National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council called on Congress to "reaffirm in unmistakable language our opposition to Red China's membership in the UN." The ASC is supporting Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 22, introduced on May 3 by Senator EVERETT M. DIRKSEN of Illinois, and House Concurrent Resolution No. 293, introduced by Representative DANTE B. FASCELL of Florida on May 4. According to National Strategy Committee chairman LOYD WRIGHT, the conclusions reached by the Committee, contained in the report, are based on a careful analysis of British and U.S. positions on the question, a study of the current campaign for admitting Red China to the UN, and a survey of the published views of high government officials.

The Committee believes that the admission of Red China to the UN would be disastrous to our national security. For the past 10 years Red China's admission has been voted down without debate. However, since 1955 it has become progressively more difficult to obtain the majority vote needed to keep the issue off the UN General Assembly Agenda. When this issue comes up again in September, it will probably be even more difficult to prevent the seating of Red China, for at least three very good reasons: (1) 8 of the 25 African UN members already recognize Red China, with more likely to follow; (2) a possible change in the attitude of the Latin American countries; and (3) increasing Commonwealth support of the British view that Red China should be admitted.

The United States and Great Britain differ sharply on the question of Red China. Britain, which recognized the Peiping regime in 1949, takes the "practical" view that a government which is obviously in control of the territory which it claims to govern should be recognized, without regard to the manner in which that government assumed power or the manner in which control is exercised. Our refusal to recognize Red China is based not only on moral grounds but also on a realistic appraisal of our national security. The report states that the British are actively campaigning for the admission of Red China because they believe an accommodation with the Chinese Reds is necessary in order to permit Britain to trade and survive. "The British are playing their game of global accommodation with other people's chips," according to WRIGHT. "It amazes us," WRIGHT continued, "how many Americans have been taken in by propaganda efforts supporting the Communist Chinese...Over 33,000 American sons and fathers were killed and 103,000 wounded in Korea, mostly by Red Chinese troops."

At its 42nd National Convention last fall, The American Legion passed the following resolution: "Resolved, by The American Legion, assembled in its 42nd Annual National Convention in Miami Beach, Florida, October 17-20, 1960, That we continue to oppose the seating of Communist China in the United Nations thus upholding international morality and keeping faith with the thousands of American youths who gave their lives fighting Communist aggression in Korea,"

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AUG 10 1961
CUBA

and be it further Resolved, that we continue further to oppose United Nations recognition, diplomatically or otherwise, which would build the power the prestige of the Chinese Communist regime to the detriment of our friends and allies in Asia and of our national security."

The Committee reached the following conclusions regarding the admission of Red China into the UN:

- (1) The United States' strategic position in the Far East, already severely undermined by Communist successes in Laos, would be irreparably damaged by Red China's admission into the UN;
- (2) The United States' moral position as the leader of a series of essential Free World alliances would be destroyed if we, through omission or commission, failed to give our unqualified support in this international forum to our loyal ally, the Government of the Republic of China;
- (3) The United States should not allow itself to be drawn into a General Assembly debate on the admission of Red China where we might be maneuvered into supporting the "two-China" concept. To do so would put the U.S. in the position of giving de jure as well as de facto recognition to the partition of that country. This, in turn, would constitute a reversal of our traditional policy since World War II of not accepting Communist military conquest as permanent, and would have major unfavorable implications for the other divided nations, Vietnam, Korea and Germany; and
- (4) The United Nations, whose basic organizational structure is already under savage attack by the Soviet Union, would be rendered completely ineffective as an international body designed to promote the peace and security of all peoples if Red China becomes a member.

THE AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

Responding to the need in the business community for reliable and extensive information on Communism and other totalitarian systems, WILLIAM F. CARROLL, a former FBI agent, started a new organization in 1955 called the Midwest Research Library. The following year its name was changed to American Security Council. The President is JOHN M. FISHER, national security coordinator for Sears, Roebuck & Company. The Council is a bipartisan, non-profit association, with over 2,700 member institutions throughout the country, including business firms, newspapers, foundations and universities. Its primary mission is the gathering, correlation and dissemination of factual information on Communist strategy and tactics to its members. It also provides these fine services to government agencies, congressional committees, educational institutions and "carefully selected writers and scholars." Defense industries use the Council's files as a source of information for their personnel screening programs. ASC membership dues depend upon the size of the member institution, varying from \$30.00 to \$900.00 a year.

SECRET

The Council has the largest and most complete private files on Communism in the country at its main office in Chicago, located at 205 West Monroe Street. These files, containing the names of over 1,000,000 individuals and organizations, provide information which the FBI cannot supply, since its files are secret. All Communist Party publications, 1300 daily newspapers, 6,000 weekly newspapers and 200 magazines are clipped for the files. ASC also maintains a Washington Bureau, located at 808 - 17th Street, N.W., under the direction of LEE R. PENNINGTON, a former FBI Inspector and former Director of the National Americanism Commission of The American Legion. The ASC Washington Bureau maintains close liaison with the legislative and executive branches of government, as well as the Armed Forces. During 1960, for example, eight government agencies and two congressional committees regularly obtained information from the Council's Research and Information Center in Chicago.

The Washington Bureau publishes the biweekly ASC Washington Report, which is devoted to national and international developments affecting national security. The Washington Report recently began publishing special issues on major world problems. Special Issue No. 1, dated May 1961, dealt with the security aspects of the nuclear test ban negotiations. Special Issue No. 2 was the aforementioned report on the admission of Red China to the UN. A third special report, devoted to the Cuban problem, will be released in July. Editor-in-chief of the Washington Report is Admiral CHESTER WARD, retired Judge Advocate General of the Navy and former professor of international law at George Washington University. The Council also publishes the ASC Newsletter, a monthly confidential service to ASC members, providing internal security information and a summary of the activities of the Communist Party, USA.

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The ASC Research and Information Center in Chicago has developed a very extensive educational program. W. CLEON SKOUSEN, ASC Field Director and author of "The Naked Communist" (considered by many to be the most outstanding textbook on Communism today), has been addressing on an average of two high school student bodies a week. Several of his talks have been recorded and are frequently played at school and public meetings. Admiral WARD is also in great demand as a speaker. In fact, the demand for speakers is so great that the Council has found it necessary to enlist the support of outstanding experts on a voluntary basis. As part of its educational program, the Council also conducts seminars on national security for its member institutions, in addition to providing speakers for strategy seminars and conferences on Communism all over the country. Moreover, the Council maintains a film library consisting of films, slides and tapes which are available to a large number of groups. In 1960, for example, the Film Library distributed over 100 copies of the film "Operation Abolition" to its members.

THE STRANGE CASE OF COMMANDER CRABB

On April 19, 1956 the famous British frogman, Commander LIONEL CRABB, dove into Stokes Bay near Portsmouth Harbor, England to examine the hull of the Soviet cruiser Ordzhonikidze, which had just brought KHRUSHCHEV and BULGANIN to England for a state visit. The fate and present whereabouts of Commander CRABB have been the subject of widespread conjecture ever since. The Russians claim that CRABB was sent to Portsmouth on behalf of American Intelligence, with British acquiescence. Prime Minister EDEN refused to disclose the circumstances under which CRABB is presumed to have met his death. Several theories have been

advanced purporting to explain his strange disappearance. Thus it has been rumored that: (1) he was accidentally killed by the Russians when they found him inspecting the hull of the cruiser; (2) he was kidnapped because he knew too much about the cruiser; (3) he drowned and was secretly buried at midnight with full Naval honors in a Portsmouth cemetery; (4) he "officially disappeared" because he was on an unauthorized espionage mission; or (5) he was killed while using a geiger counter to detect the presence of an atom bomb on the Russian cruiser.

A skeleton was washed ashore on August 2, 1956 about four miles from the spot where Commander CRABB dove for the last time. However, this man was much smaller and had been in the sea quite a long time. Ten months later, on June 9, 1957, a headless, handless body clad in a 2-piece Italian frogman suit and striped cotton shirt, identical to those usually worn by Commander CRABB, was found in Chichester Harbor, about 10 miles from Portsmouth. Medical reports revealed that the body had been immersed anywhere from 6 to 14 months and had decomposed to such an extent that identification was impossible. Mrs. MARGARET CRABB, the frogman's ex-wife, could neither positively identify him as her former husband, nor could she state with certainty that the body was not that of her ex-husband. The Admiralty, hoping to avoid further speculation and embarrassment, declared that the mysterious frogman was Commander CRABB. However, rumors were still rampant.

Only three days before discovery of the body, three Russian submarines had passed through the English Channel enroute to Egypt on a goodwill visit. Detecting a possible link between these two seemingly unrelated events, the British began to wonder if perhaps the Russians had kidnapped CRABB on April 19, 1956, spirited him off to the Soviet Union, interrogated him intensively without success, killed him and planted his body in the Channel. Or, recalling "the man who never was" of World War II fame, could they have planted a dummy in the English Channel to make it look as if "Crabbie" had been there all along, thus concealing the fact that he had actually been in Russian captivity for over a year?

COMMANDER CRABB MAY BE STILL ALIVE

There is still another, more recent explanation. According to J. BERNARD HUTTON (pseudonym), a Czech journalist on the staff of the Manchester Guardian, Commander CRABB is now Lt. LVOV LVOVICH KORABLOV, a frogman in the Soviet Navy. HUTTON, in his recent book entitled "Frogman Spy: The Incredible Case of Commander Crabb," claims to have in his possession a top secret Soviet dossier on Commander CRABB smuggled out from behind the Iron Curtain and brought to England in 1959 by secret agents. The dossier purportedly reveals that CRABB was captured, taken aboard the Ordzhonikidze, drugged, flown by helicopter to Stettin in East Germany, then flown to Moscow for interrogation. This remarkable document reveals that CRABB was given a choice between life and death--if he refused to serve in the Red Navy he would be killed and planted in the Channel. Accepting the lesser of two evils, he agreed to cooperate. Meanwhile, the Russians attempted to deceive the British by placing another unidentified body in the English Channel in the guise of Commander CRABB. According to the secret dossier, the unidentified body was immersed in water for 13 months, then transported to the Channel by submarine on the appointed day. And so ends the official Soviet account of the "Case of Commander Crabb." It sounds plausible enough, yet the real story may never be known. Neither side is anxious to provide the missing details, for obvious reasons.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. S. Tavel *list*

DATE: 6/8/61

FROM : L. E. Short *Lead*SUBJECT: Inform & The American Legion
Firing Line

The attached Pamphlet has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enclosure

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JUN 12 1961

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6/3

, 1961

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___ Mr. Tolson, 5744	___ Mr. Hanning, 5625
___ Mr. Mohr, 5525	___ Mr. Heim
___ Mr. Parsons, 5736	___ Mr. Jones, 4236
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742	___ Mr. Kemper, 5632
___ Mr. Callahan, 5515	___ Mr. Leinbaugh, 5634
___ Mr. Conrad, 7621	___ Mr. C. E. Moore
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636	___ Mr. Morrell, 4235
___ Mr. Evans, 5710	___ Mr. Stapleton, 1734
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___ Mr. Rosen, 5706	
___ Mr. Tavel, 7746	___ Miss Beals
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___ Mr. Clayton, 5744	___ Miss Kowatch
___ Miss Gandy, 5633	___ Miss Lurz
___ Mr. Hyde, 5525	___ Mrs. Rader
___ Mr. Ingram, 5633	
<i>1/3 Sullivan</i>	___ Code Room, 4642
<i>2/3 Jno</i>	___ Courier Service, 1522
Room ___	___ Mail Room, 5531
<i>3/3</i>	___ Mechanical Sec., B-110
___ See Me	___ Personnel Records 6646
___ Call Me	___ Reading Room, 5533
<i>✓</i> ___ For Your Info.	___ Records Branch
___ For Approp. Action	___ Stop Desk, 7712
___ Note & Return	___ Supply Room, B-216
	___ Teletype, 5646
	___ Tour Room, 1734

usual sign
Communication

C. D. DeLoach
Room 5636, Ext. 691



FIRING LINE



Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

VOL. NO. X, NO. 6

June 1961

COMMUNIST BRIDGEHEAD IN LATIN AMERICA

The United States Government regards the CASTRO regime as a clear and present danger to the advancement of political liberty, economic development and social progress in the Western Hemisphere. And yet, less than three years ago, as CASTRO's revolutionary movement was gaining momentum in the Sierra Maestra, the Western Hemisphere rejoiced in eager anticipation of the fall of BATISTA. The Cuban people themselves were deeply moved by the repeated declarations of FIDEL CASTRO that sweeping reforms would be instituted in post-revolutionary Cuba. Because of their steadfast belief in these utopian pronouncements, the Cuban people had cast their lot with CASTRO, thus insuring the success of the revolution. As early as 1953, five years before he came to power, CASTRO had promised that the Cuban Constitution of 1940 would be the supreme law of the land, guaranteeing, among other things, freedom of information, individual and political rights and the holding of general elections at the end of one year as prescribed by the Constitution.

For a brief instant CASTRO lived up to his revolutionary promises. Schools were built, clinics established, new housing procured, graft eliminated from government and land reforms instituted. Before long, however, the Rebel Army was replaced by the state militia, while the 26th of July Movement was making way for the Communist Party (Partido Socialista Popular). Those who had fought alongside CASTRO in the Sierra Maestra or had occupied prominent positions in his new Revolutionary Government were now being exterminated by firing squads or forced into exile. Dr. JOSÉ MIRÓ CARDONA, one of the leading opponents of BATISTA and later Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government, was one of the first to defect. Today he is Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, composed of anti-BATISTA Cubans determined to liberate the island. As the leader of the rebel coalition in exile, he bears a major responsibility for the unsuccessful invasion on April 17. Dr. MANUEL URRUTIA, first Provisional President of the Revolutionary Government and ardent opponent of BATISTA, was forced to resign after protesting the spread of Communist influence in the new government. Today he is under house arrest in Havana. Roughly two-thirds of CASTRO's first 19-man revolutionary cabinet is now in prison, exile or in ideological opposition.

Today the Communist Party, which has been active in Cuba for many years, is the only party permitted to operate in the country. It cooperated with BATISTA during much of his reign. The first avowed Communist ever to serve in the cabinet of any American republic was appointed in 1943 by BATISTA. Eventually BATISTA and the Communists reached a parting of the way. At first the Communists were reluctant to embrace the 26th of July Movement. However, when it became evident that CASTRO was going to win, they began making plans to take over the movement. Through RAUL CASTRO, who had been active for several years in the international Communist student movement, and

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Major ERNESTO ("CHE") GUEVARA, a professional Argentine revolutionary, the Communists gained direct access to CASTRO. They were able to offer him not only a well-formulated program but also a powerful organization to put it into operation.

Cuban subservience to the Soviet bloc is now an acknowledged fact. Cuba votes consistently with the Communists in the UN. The CASTRO regime has seized control of the educational system, introducing Communist propaganda into the schools and destroying academic freedom. The present director of primary education in the Ministry of Education is a Communist; moreover, the director of secondary education has been active in several pro-Communist groups. Last December "CHE" GUEVARA and ANASTAS MIKOYAN of the Soviet Union signed a trade, technical assistance and cultural exchange agreement in Moscow, representing in effect an alliance between the two powers. Since the middle of 1960 over 30,000 tons of military equipment and ammunition (with an estimated value of \$50 million) have poured into Cuba from the Communist bloc. Cuba's ground forces, variously estimated at from 250,000 to 400,000 men, rank second only to the United States in this hemisphere.

CUBAN-SOVIET SOLIDARITY

Reaffirming Cuban allegiance to the Soviet Union, FAURE CHOMÓN, Cuban Ambassador to Moscow, declared on March 13, 1961: "We Communists together will continue forward with our truth...and the students of today and the students of tomorrow will be greatly interested in seeing how a whole people made itself Communist, how even the children, deceived by religious schools, have become Communists, and how this is to follow that truth which unites the Cuban people. Very soon we shall see all the peoples of Latin America become Communists."

There is already overwhelming evidence that Cuba has become a staging area for revolutionary activity throughout the hemisphere. Cuban embassies in Latin America are working hand-in-hand with Communist diplomatic missions and Soviet intelligence. In 1959 Cuba supported abortive invasions of Haiti, Panama, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. Despite condemnation by the Organization of American States (OAS), CASTRO is all the more determined to export revolution to Latin America. Consequently, seven American states have already broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba, and several others have declared certain Cuban officials persona non grata. Repeated unsuccessful attempts have been made by various hemispheric nations to patch up their differences with Cuba, to no avail. Today the CASTRO regime openly defies the OAS, as well as the Treaty of Rio and the Declarations of Santiago and San José. In rejecting hemispheric solidarity, Cuba is now unquestionably a Communist outpost, dedicated to the total disintegration of the inter-American system.

PROTRACTED CONFLICT

The present East-West struggle is a direct result of the two world wars and the ensuing breakdown of long-established empires. The basic problem now is to restore order in a badly disordered world. With unprecedented technological advancement and the rapid expansion of population, it is now becoming increasingly difficult to restore stability and order. Although the world can still support a much larger population, most of this growth is taking place in underdeveloped areas (India, Red China, Indonesia, Pakistan)

whose resources are already severely overtaxed. The population explosion is creating new political, economic, social and military problems. As world population continues to increase, more force is needed to maintain order. China, with a population reputedly in excess of 600 million, represents the extreme case of total regimentation. The two major power blocs are engaged in a relentless struggle, the eventual outcome of which will most likely be either Communist global supremacy or the preservation of basic freedoms of nations and individuals. "Protracted conflict" is the new generic term developed by MAO TSE-TUNG to describe the present long-range struggle. The outcome of this conflict can not be predicted right now, since there are far too many variable factors to consider. The nuclear balance is always unstable, since it may be altered by changes in the moral climate, technology and force levels. The most crucial battles of the Cold War are not likely to involve an exchange of nuclear firepower. Of much more decisive importance will be the constant maneuvering of both sides to gain strategic advantages.

GRADUAL SHIFT IN THE BALANCE OF POWER

KHRUSHCHEV would have us believe we are merely engaged in an economic struggle. Unfortunately, it is not quite as simple as all that. From a purely economic point of view the two systems could coexist with relative ease. However, the world is divided into conflicting political power systems, one of which is bent on world domination. Even within this limited framework the two systems could "coexist" if both were genuinely interested in a workable settlement. Obviously the Soviet Union is not.

Economically, the West is far superior to the Soviet bloc. We could beat the Soviets hands down if we really tried. Our most chronic ailment seems to be widespread apathy. The West is always slow to react. Until now it has failed to acknowledge that we are in a life-and-death struggle with a relentless foe. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is imbued with singleness of purpose and an iron will. She has never lost sight of the fact that the struggle must go on, with or without war. This is a decided advantage, since dictatorships can remain on a war footing in peacetime without having to cater to public opinion, while democracies tend to be self-indulgent. In meeting future crises we must be prepared to use force when needed, otherwise our lofty pronouncements are mere rhetoric.

One must view with alarm the fact that the Soviets have developed their present formidable power position at a time when they were militarily and economically inferior by a wide margin. Now the gap is narrowing at an incredible rate. Both sides are becoming stronger every day, but the Soviets are gaining in relative strength. The danger is that the existing hierarchy in the Kremlin may decide to go all the way, in order to harvest the fruits of victory in their lifetime. They seem to believe not only that time is in their favor, but that victory is inevitable and will come about in the 60's. Despite the blatant internal contradictions inherent in the system itself, as well as the enormous antagonism welling up within the captive nations, the Communists always manage to present a united front, meanwhile exploiting the flagrant disunity of the West. To their dismay, the Western Powers have not been able to exploit the schisms and rivalries within the Communist bloc. Instead, they have dissipated much of their strength in defensive measures necessitated by crises which could have been prevented. This is at the root of our strategic problem--a problem we have never learned to cope with. The United States is cast in the role of a reluctant leader of the Free World.

The American people simply cannot grasp the mentality of the Communists, nor do they understand the need for a protracted conflict of indefinite duration. Our previous experience has not prepared us for this. Throughout the rest of the present decade the Communists will continue to exercise nuclear blackmail, divisive diplomacy (i.e., separate us from our allies), subversion, propaganda and economic warfare. Will we be able to rouse ourselves in time to cope with the impending crisis and do what is necessary to insure our survival, both as a nation and as a civilization? This is by far the most crucial issue of our time.

PRINCIPLES OF A FORWARD STRATEGY

ROBERT STRAUSS-HUPÉ, WILLIAM R. KINTNER and STEFAN T. POSSONY, in "A Forward Strategy For America" (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1961, \$5.95) have outlined a basic strategy for the United States to pursue in the troubled times ahead. It is based on the following six principles: The primary objective of our strategy should be the preservation of our political system, and not merely the preservation of peace. We must come to realize that utopias are unattainable, that societies will not conform to our concept of perfection. Our security must be based on firm alliances rather than economic aid to underdeveloped countries. Day-to-day strategic decisions are crucial and must be weighed carefully; otherwise, sound long-range programs become meaningless. We must reject the notion that our democratic system is too weak to permit the making of firm decisions. Finally, we must decide for ourselves whether we should accept "coexistence" with the Communist empire or do all in our power to bring about its collapse.

STRENGTH OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

The Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the State Department has just released its 13th annual report entitled "World Strength of the Communist Party Organizations." The 132-page report shows a total Communist Party membership of more than 36 million members, over 5 million of whom are in non-Communist countries. Once again, Red China had the largest single Party membership, with slightly less than 16 million members. This represents an increase of almost 2 million over the previous year. Red China's Party membership is roughly twice that of the Soviet Union, which only increased slightly during the year. Indonesia and Italy still retain the largest Communist parties outside the Soviet orbit, with about 1½ million members each. Although Cuba now appears to be a full-fledged Soviet satellite, there was no increase in Party membership during the year.

Major Communist Party organizations have not yet developed in Africa, despite intense Communist activity on the continent in 1960. The Soviets claim 50,000 Party members in Africa at present, but this is extremely doubtful. The main Soviet thrust in Africa is toward the development of left-wing nationalist movements susceptible to Soviet penetration and seizure. This report is based on estimates, since Communist Party membership figures are difficult to obtain and cannot be verified. However, the totals recorded in this report seem to tally with official Soviet estimates. It must be borne in mind that this report has a limited purpose and does not in any way present a definitive picture of Communist strength and capabilities. Size is not a perfect indicator of Party strength, and tells little about the country in which it is located.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FIRING LINE

Prepared and Distributed By The National Americanism Commission, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana

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VOL. NO. IX, NO. 18

September 15, 1960

BIRTH OF A FRONT APPARATUS

The September 4, 1960 edition of The Worker, official weekly newspaper of the Communist Party, U.S.A., announced the formation of a nation-wide organization called the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC). Established on August 15, 1960 with the avowed objective of destroying the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), the NCAUAC was created "at this time to stimulate new and utilize all efforts of interested individuals and organizations in a national campaign to promote public education, leading to political action, to rid the country of the witch-hunting Un-American Activities Committee." According to a mimeographed statement distributed by the NCAUAC, the new organization "will not duplicate the work of other civil liberties organizations which include the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a part of their program. The NCAUAC will encourage the coordination and consolidation of all present efforts for abolition, and will promote new efforts in those Congressional Districts where education and political action for abolition have not been initiated."

Maintaining its temporary national headquarters in the office of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) of 617 North Larchmont Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, the NCAUAC is substantially supported by CCPAF funds and personnel. In his recent timely report entitled "Communist Target - Youth," FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER identified the CCPAF as an organization "under control of the Communist Party." MR. HOOVER also reported that the "Communist Party furnished funds to the CCPAF to defray the expense of mailing literature during" the disgraceful Communist-inspired rioting which occurred at HCUA hearings in San Francisco, California, May 12-14, 1960. The HCUA, in its report "Operation Abolition," disclosed that the CCPAF is the "major adjunct of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) in the California area." Cited in 1956 as a subversive organization by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the ECLC forms the vanguard of a newly organized Communist "campaign to cripple the anti-subversive programs of the Congress, to shackle or abolish the Committee on Un-American Activities, and to discredit J. EDGAR HOOVER and the Federal Bureau of Investigation." (See HCUA, Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, 1957, page 38.)

In addition to the preparation and distribution of "specialized literature in opposition" to the HCUA, the NCAUAC contemplates a so-called "national political action tour" by its Field Representative from September 15 to October 15, 1960 for the purpose of generating a climate of hostility toward the HCUA. NCAUAC Field Representative's itinerary includes visits to the following states: Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Significantly, individuals desirous of contacting the NCAUAC Field Representative during his travels

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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Miss Gandy

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Miss Gandy

through the Atlantic Seaboard and Midwest States are invited by the NCAUAC to communicate with RUSS NIXON and RICHARD L. CRILEY, respectively. RUSSELL ARTHUR NIXON, alias RUSS NIXON, an officer of the Communist-controlled United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, was identified as a member of the Communist Party by two witnesses before the HCUA in 1952 and 1953. Appearing before the House Committee on June 9, 1953, NIXON refused to affirm or deny Communist Party membership. Identified before the HCUA as an official of the Communist Party of Illinois, RICHARD L. CRILEY is presently the Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights, 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. CRILEY appeared before the HCUA on May 5, 1959 and repeatedly invoked Constitutional privileges when questioned regarding Communist activities. Particulars concerning the background of CRILEY's organization appeared in the February 1, 1959 Firing Line. (See HCUA, Report on the March of Labor, 1954, page 16; and HCUA, Communist Infiltration of Vital Industries and Current Communist Techniques in the Chicago, Illinois Area, 1959, page 507.)

Acting on the theory that a concerted drive will develop during the First Session of the 87th Congress to abolish the HCUA, the NCAUAC is planning a campaign of agitation in an effort to enlist Congressional support for an anticipated motion to abolish the HCUA "on January 4, 1961, the opening day of the 87th Congress." The NCAUAC campaign, divided into two major stages - "pre-election" and "post-election," will include the following multifarious activities: "delegations, personal visits and letters to Congressional candidates; questionnaires to candidates...invitations to candidates to attend organizational and other public meetings to state their views on the...(HCUA)...preparation of public statements, newspaper ads, etc., signed by prominent citizens in selected Congressional Districts, calling upon the newly elected Congressman to support...(a) motion to abolish the ...(HCUA)...circulation of similar statements as petitions to the new Congressman, to be signed by as many constituents as possible within selected Congressional Districts." The NCAUAC reports it will also maintain a "Political Action Lobby" in Washington, D. C., January 2-4, 1961 in an attempt "to secure maximum Congressional vote in support" of the aforementioned motion to abolish the HCUA. During the period from December 26, 1960 to February 1, 1961, an important segment of NCAUAC's activities will be directed from an office in the Nation's capital.

While the NCAUAC plans to operate on an estimated minimum monthly budget of \$500, the new group has made urgent appeals for financial support. It is noteworthy that both the salary of the NCAUAC Field Representative and NCAUAC's office rent will be paid by the Los Angeles affiliate of the previously mentioned Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. According to The Worker, the first meeting of the NCAUAC's National Committee is scheduled for October 10, 1960 in New York City. The NCAUAC has extended an invitation to those persons interested in their activities to "affiliate with its National Committee." The group is particularly desirous of securing members from a number of States, "representing youth, academic, religious, minorities, labor and others interested in the abolition" of the HCUA. Listed as having been named to the National Committee are the following NCAUAC officials: AUBREY W. WILLIAMS, Chairman; ROBERT W. KENNY, Treasurer; MRS. DOROTHY N. MARSHALL, Secretary; REV. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, JAMES IMBRIE, MISS FLORENCE B. LUSCOMB, REV. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, DR. OTTO NATHAN, RUSSELL ARTHUR NIXON, HARVEY O'CONNOR and BERNARD WELLER. NCAUAC's Field Representative is FRANK WILKINSON. Of the aforementioned 12 individuals, the following

8 have been either officers or members of the National Council of the Communist-front, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee: REV. BAIRD, IMBRIE, KENNY, MRS. MARSHALL, NIXON, O'CONNOR, WELLER and WILKINSON. Two of the foregoing NCAUAC's officials are officers of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. They are: MRS. MARSHALL, Chairman and WILKINSON, Executive Secretary.

NCAUAC Chairman AUBREY W. WILLIAMS is President of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a cited Communist-front. A 1954 report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee disclosed that WILLIAMS "was identified by a witness as one who had been a member of the Communist Party. He was also identified by another witness as one who accepted the discipline of the Communist Party. MR. WILLIAMS denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or that he had ever accepted Communist Party discipline, but he admitted that he had been connected with a number of Communist-front organizations. He admitted also that on September 11, 1947, he made the following remarks in an address at Madison Square Garden, New York City, with reference to the Government's loyalty program: 'What they demand is that any man who admits to being a member of the Communist Party be fired immediately on the grounds that no man can be loyal to the United States and be a Communist. It is my belief that it is precisely at this point that we take our stand and defend the right of any Communist to maintain his position as an employee of the Government of the United States. To take any less position than this is to throw overboard such primary rights as the freedom to think and to hold whatever beliefs one chooses'." (See "Firing Line," 4-1-60.)

ROBERT W. KENNY, a signer of numerous petitions on behalf of the Communist Party, has been affiliated with from 11 to 20 Communist-front organizations, including the American League for Peace and Democracy, National Lawyers Guild, National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, International Labor Defense, International Juridical Association, Coordinating Committee to Lift the Spanish Embargo, National Committee to Win the Peace, American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Council for Pan-American Democracy, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, American Youth for Democracy, California Labor School and the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (See HCUA, Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, 1949, page 18.)

MRS. DOROTHY N. MARSHALL, aforementioned Chairman of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, spoke at a rally in November 1952 on behalf of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG, executed Soviet atomic espionage agents. MRS. MARSHALL has also been a Vice Chairman of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, an affiliate of the notorious Communist-front, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Another NCAUAC National Committeeman is REV. WILLIAM T. BAIRD. He has been affiliated with numerous subversive organizations including the above American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims, Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, Civil Rights Congress, American Youth for Democracy, World Peace Council, Jefferson School of Social Science and the American Peace Crusade. The November 1, 1959 Firing Line reported that REV. BAIRD was among 100 persons who joined in a "plea" to President EISENHOWER urging executive clemency for imprisoned Communist Party national leaders GILBERT GREEN and HENRY WINSTON. JAMES IMBRIE, according to HCUA's report "Trial By Treason," was an "initiating sponsor of the American Peace Crusade; Vice Chairman of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference;

Chairman of the New Jersey Progressive Citizens of America and of the Progressive Party of New Jersey; Progressive Party candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and quoted by The New York Times of September 30, 1949, in connection with his candidacy as declaring that he was 'proud to have stood and worked with Communist leadership and will continue to do so.' In October 1949 he refused to sign a loyalty oath required of candidates for public office in New Jersey." IMBRIE was also listed as a sponsor of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case and signed a statement in behalf of Communist leaders in 1950. MISS FLORENCE B. LUSCOMB has been mentioned in the Firing Line with reference to her extensive Communist Party background. A supporter of numerous Communist-fronts, MISS LUSCOMB "has been a secret member of the Communist Party, and that her prominence and standing was such that she has attended meetings in New York of the National Committee of the Communist Party...Her activities over a great many years have been consistent with the aims and purposes of the Communist Party." (See HCUA, Communist Political Subversion, 1957, page 55; and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Interim Report of the Special Commission on Communism, Subversive Activities and Related Matters, June 1955, page 133.)

REV. WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, another name familiar to readers, was mentioned in the June 1, 1960 Firing Line. REV. MELISH's lengthy Communist-front background as well as his identification as a member of the Communist Party has been thoroughly documented by Congressional Investigating Committees and the Subversive Activities Control Board. DR. OTTO NATHAN, identified by the Department of State as being a member of the Communist Party in Germany before 1933, appeared before the HCUA on June 12, 1956, and refused to answer whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party. Convicted of contempt of Congress on April 30, 1957, DR. NATHAN was acquitted of the charge later in the year on the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the controversial JOHN T. WATKINS case. HARVEY O'CONNOR, current Chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, was identified as a member of the Communist Party before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in 1939. His lengthy record of affiliation with Communist-front apparatuses includes the League of American Writers, China Aid Council, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Citizens Victory Committee for Harry Bridges, National Council of American -Soviet Friendship, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, International Labor Defense and the International Publishers.

NCAUAC Field Representative FRANK WILKINSON was recently praised by MICKEY LIMA, Chairman of the Northern California District of the Communist Party, for his role in organizing the mob demonstrations against HCUA hearings in San Francisco. Characterized as the "brains and energy" behind the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, WILKINSON has been identified as a member of the Communist Party. Serving the CCPAF in leadership capacities, WILKINSON has also been associated with CCPAF Chairman MARSHALL in support of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. WILKINSON was listed as having been associated with the Civil Rights Congress, a defunct subversive organization. Appearing before the HCUA on December 7, 1956, WILKINSON refused to answer any questions pertaining to his Communist activities. On July 30, 1958, WILKINSON was again subpoenaed to appear before the HCUA. As a result of WILKINSON's conduct during his second House Committee appearance, he was found guilty of contempt of Congress and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. WILKINSON's appeal is presently pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. (See HCUA, Operation Abolition, 1957, pages 4,5,9,10,11, 12 and 14.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-23-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "FIRING LINE"

"Firing Line" is the official publication of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion. It goes to the almost three million members of The Legion and is widely circulated by these Legionnaires among their families and friends. We have frequently given informal assistance to Maurice T. Webb, Director of the Americanism Commission who is in charge of putting out this publication. Webb is an ardent admirer of the Director and the Bureau and frequently uses material from the Director's speeches, articles, etc.

The Director may be interested in seeing the November, 1965, issue of "Firing Line" which is attached. On page 2 is an article entitled "The American Legion and the Police" which gives the background of "The American Legion National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award." A picture of the Director making the last presentation is also set forth on page 2.

The story also continues setting out the resolution adopted by The American Legion in Portland, Oregon, at the convention in August, 1965, which opposes police review boards. The story then gives the Director's comments on "'Police Brutality'--How Much Truth--How Much Fiction?" which appeared in the 9-27-65 issue of "U. S. News & World Report."

As an enclosure to the issue of the "Firing Line" is Part III of "The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy." This is the Director's article which appeared in the Harvard Business Review in 1964 and which the "Firing Line" is running in four parts to be concluded in the January issue.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information

1 - Mr. DeLoach

Enclosure

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The U.S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy

PART III

Today, more than ever, the businessman has the knowledge that the Soviets would like to get; yet he is less likely to be on guard against their increasingly bland and subtle efforts.

By J. Edgar Hoover

In what ways can the Soviets exploit business negotiations, either feigned or sincere, for espionage?

(1) They can request tours of industrial facilities, not only for Embassy officials and Amtorg personnel but also for visiting groups from Russia (many of which contain specialists who can learn much technically from a personal visit).

(2) They can demand, as a stipulation for purchase of a company's product, blueprints on which it is based. Note Vladimir G.'s technique of requesting specifications concerning a motor which he knew was classified information and not legally available to him. Perhaps persuasion and cajolery could produce additional technical data to which a purchaser would not normally be entitled.

(3) They can, sometimes, gain the confidence of an employee in a company which has a contract with the Russian government and through him obtain blueprints which can be copied in the Amtorg office. In fact, Amtorg has advertised for employees who, on their arrival for an interview, are instructed to bring blueprints or other data as "proof" of their technical ability. These documents then are photographed.

American businessmen often contact the Rus-

sian Embassy in Washington or Amtorg (either by mail or in person) in search of legitimate business. The Russians then play hard to get and demand a wide array of "samples" with supporting technical data. And these contacts give the Soviets additional names for possible exploitation.

Attendance at Conventions

The John Smith story also highlights another technique by which the Soviets meet American businessmen — attendance at technical conventions. The Russians obviously had attended the engineering society meeting where the paper on the engine had been presented. During recent years the Soviets have attended hundreds of conventions covering such fields as electronics, chemistry, aeronautics, and engineering.

Normally, Embassy officials such as Ivan K. and Vladimir G. come to these affairs in pairs. They register at the convention desk, receive name tags (which may or may not identify them as Soviet-bloc officials), then systematically visit exhibition booths, lectures, and special displays. They quickly introduce themselves, offering and receiving business cards. (For the Soviets, the business card is a key working tool. It provides the American's name, address, telephone num-

ber, company, sometimes his specialty in the firm.) The Soviets ask questions, take pictures, attend social functions. If a banquet is to be held as part of the convention, the Soviets will usually attend. Here they have an excellent opportunity for striking up acquaintances.

While at a convention, the Soviets are great collectors of literature. At one technical convention on the West Coast two Soviets collected an estimated 250 pounds of material!

Reconnaissance Trips

A productive way for Soviet officials to make personal contacts and collect information is to travel to areas of strategic significance. Normally, on these trips two Russians will leave Washington, and on arrival at their destination, say, San Francisco, they will then drive for miles throughout the area, carefully observing industrial and military facilities, transportation systems, power plants, dams, and fuel storage depots. Often they will circle military bases and large industrial plants, driving on all roads in the vicinity. In one instance, two Soviets visited areas in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona. They showed a keen interest in an Atomic Energy Commission office at Grand Junction, Colorado, in the Stapleton air field, and the Lowry and Ent Air Force Bases. They took motion pictures from a site on Franklin Mountain overlooking El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, which is an area that encompasses portions of Fort Bliss and Biggs Air Force Base.

The Soviets regularly visit Chambers of Commerce, even in small towns, and request maps, industrial data, and photographs. In one Western state, two Soviets, posing as tourists, secured an aerial map of a local air force base. In another state they secured, through persistent tactics, a map not normally given to visitors. They visit public libraries, offices of city officials, museums. In one state capital they photographed a number of slum areas and a bulletin board listing unemployment figures — undoubtedly for propaganda purposes later on!

Purchase of Documents

Then there is the purchase of government documents, especially patents. The latter are purchased by the thousands. The Government Printing Office, the United States Patent Office, and the United States Department of Commerce are regularly frequented. Here, for small sums, the Soviets purchase documents of all

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types. An employee in the Soviet Military Attaché's Office even requested an American to instruct him in the use of the "Search Room" of the Patent Office so he could locate patents more easily!

In one instance, the Soviets ordered 143 technical publications from the Department of Commerce covering such topics as metallurgy, alloy technology, and nuclear rocket propulsion. In another case, a Russian representative contacted the Office of Public Information, Department of Commerce, and requested to be placed on the list to receive releases, among others, from the Department's Business and Defense Services Administration and the Office of Business Economics.

The Soviets are also vitally interested in information about general economic conditions in the United States, the rate of our economic growth, consumer tastes, trade and tariff matters, stock market trends, and future business prospects.

In purchasing documents from government agencies the Soviets sometimes will identify themselves, as required by our State Department, but at other times not. They likewise make purchases through third parties, foreign industrial firms, and commercial subscription agencies.

Correspondence & Subscriptions

Then there is correspondence by Soviet officials with American business firms. The Reds request information regarding industrial products and processes, publications, and advice on technical matters. Within a six-month period one Soviet contacted over 80 industrial concerns and solicited at least 20 publications in the engineering field alone. Later the Soviets may personally contact these companies.

The Russians avidly subscribe to all types of scientific, technical, and business magazines and journals. They like to secure industrial house organs and employee magazines. They subscribe to local newspapers, especially those published in the vicinity of military bases, and in areas closed to travel by them. The Soviets also join technical and scientific societies — which enables them to receive literature, attend conventions, and meet Americans by virtue of their membership.

Other Avenues

Picture yourself as a Soviet intelligence agent in our free society. Think of the variety of ways

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you could meet businessmen. In most cases, the Soviets will have anticipated you:

■ They sponsor exhibitions of various types in the United States. Businessmen visit these and are engaged in friendly conversation.

■ Delegations from Soviet-bloc nations tour this country while American businessmen travel abroad.

■ The Soviets are eager to secure speaking invitations before business groups. In one instance, an Embassy official directed a letter to a Junior Chamber of Commerce in a large Southern city expressing a desire to make personal appearances in that city. In another instance, a Russian official secured the names of presidents of local Chambers of Commerce in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina. He then directed letters to them advising that he and an associate planned a trip to these states "for the purpose of learning more of this country and meeting with representatives of various groups of Americans to better understand their point of view and way of thinking." He stated they would like to meet with groups of businessmen. Could this be arranged? In recent years representatives of Soviet-bloc nations had scheduled numerous speeches throughout the country.

■ Not to be overlooked are chance acquaintances. In one instance, a businessman spotted a nickel on the floor during a movie intermission. As he reached for it, his head almost collided with the head of a Russian diplomat also grabbing for the "capitalist" coin! In another case a businessman met a Russian official while both were watching a late nightclub floor show.

Developing the Contact

Now let us return to our John Smith story. Recall that the Russians had come to Smith's office allegedly for business reasons. But all the time, unknown to Smith, he was being personally sized up by his visitors. Who was he? How much authority did he wield in the company? Did he have any hobbies?

Perhaps the Russians knew something about Smith previously (they had asked for him by name at the front office). One of their agents may have reported on him. His name could have been secured at the engineering society convention, through a trade journal, or in the daily press. One purpose of the visit was to scout Smith. Was he worth developing? Obviously, from the Soviet viewpoint, he was.

Not every businessman passes this test. If the initial contact is "not good," indicating hostility, the Russians may go no further. But anyone

who appears friendly — as do most Americans — is considered a "possibility." He is worth a "follow-up." In Smith's case it came in the form of Vladimir G.'s invitation to lunch.

Here an interesting point arises. The original visit was in April; the follow-up came in June. Generally, however, the Russians' follow-up contact (usually by telephone) comes in a matter of days or weeks. Why the delay? No definite answer is possible. Perhaps Moscow was checking Smith's name in its central files, or the Washington embassy was waiting for another operation to develop. Most likely it was simply a matter of handling other things first.

Social Cultivation

Smith agreed to have lunch with Vladimir G. Why Vladimir G.? Remember, in the initial contact Ivan K. was the leader. Again no concrete answer can be given. The possibility exists, however, that it was because of Smith's interest in fishing. Remember, it was Vladimir G. who remarked about the picture of the fish on the wall and claimed to be a fisherman (which he may or may not have been). Here was a possible conversational entree.

Almost invariably the follow-up contact is a dinner or luncheon engagement. The conversation is generally social, with the Russian skillfully steering it toward topics in which he knows the American is interested. Does the Soviet talk about his homeland? Yes, but usually only of his personal experiences and background, avoiding political or controversial themes — at the first meeting, at least. After all, his country is one few Americans have visited and about which there is great interest. Moreover, this is probably the first time the businessman has ever talked with a foreign diplomat, especially a Russian one! The Soviet takes full advantage of his exotic, foreign background and the genuine, sincere interest of his luncheon guest.

The initial social contact blossoms. The Russian will call to make another luncheon engagement (unless the American, as in Smith's case, invites him first). Soon, perhaps, they go together to ball games, concerts, and picnics, or just for a social drink. The Russian has some highly attractive cards in his social deck: invitations to diplomatic affairs at the Russian Embassy in Washington, to the Russian United Nations' Delegation in New York City, to Soviet-sponsored exhibitions, to concerts given by visiting Russian ballet or cultural groups, and

The Soviet Spy

so on. The businessman's wife is invited, too — and the lure of a lavish diplomatic party is often quite compelling! While there, the American will be introduced to other Soviets who will also appraise his prospective value to the cause. All the time the businessman is being further analyzed:

- Does he *really* have access to information desired by the Russians?
- How extensive are his contacts among business leaders?
- Is he the type who would be amenable to control; that is, can he be manipulated?
- Does he have any personal weaknesses which can be exploited?

If, at any time, the American does not measure up, he will be promptly dropped. The Russians are too busy gathering information to waste time on poor prospects. *If an American continues to be contacted by a Soviet-bloc representative over a period of time, he should candidly ask himself, "Why?"*

In this social "buildup" period the Soviet may become very introspective. He may spend hours talking about his personal problems — about his chances of promotion, troubles with in-laws, severity of life in Russia. One Soviet openly criticized Mr. Khrushchev and expressed admiration for the freedoms of our society. He will often speculate about current world problems such as the Cuban Crisis of 1962 — and express opinions not always supporting Moscow. Many of these diplomats appear lonely. Far away from home, living under tight disciplinary control where one misstep could mean recall and disgrace, they welcome an opportunity to "get away" for a few hours and just talk, knowing their words won't come back to their bosses. These moods at times are sincere and may indicate genuine personal disillusionment. More frequently they are carefully contrived to disarm the American.

"Come-On" Patterns

The next step is a deliberate "sounding" for information — preferably done so diplomatically that the victim is totally unaware. In John Smith's case, Vladimir tells Smith at lunch that Moscow had authorized negotiations for the engines (the original entree pretext). Smith had forgotten the matter completely. In rapid-fire order come other requests for *new* literature

about the engine and for material from competitors.

Note also the oral information given by Smith: that nothing pertinent had occurred on engine research. This news is negative, but valuable to the Russians. The Soviets secure important data in friendly conversation with knowledgeable scientists, engineers, and businessmen. Loose words can be costly.

Next come requests beyond the scope of engines. Smith furnishes names of engineers in his plant and in his professional society — individuals who are prospects for future Russian development. Perhaps his own name was obtained in this way from some other "John Smith."

The real "come-on" — very important to Soviet strategy — is now on the way. Vladimir tells the story about his friend Anatole. This is a typical gimmick, exceedingly shrewd, calculated to gain information yet disarm the businessman. What is wrong with helping Vladimir's friend?

Note that the problem — initially, at least — is very simple, something Smith can solve on the spot (which he does by writing out the answer). Often the request is so elementary that the American is surprised. But maybe, he reasons, the Russian is really stupid! The Soviets carefully play on the vanity of Americans and act like "Dumb Doras."

When Smith suggests merely explaining the solution to Vladimir, Vladimir begs off. It is "so easy" for Smith, who is an engineer. *The object is to involve the American.* Out of exasperation, friendship, or vanity, the American complies. The Russians believe that their request should never scare or shock, nor be so complicated as to discourage or inconvenience. Vladimir's request for public source material is true to form. "It's information anybody can get," smiles the Russian.

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COMMANDING THOUGHTS

"OLD MEN FOR COUNCIL— YOUNG MEN FOR BATTLE"

This is an old, wise saying and the Communist Party, USA is certainly adhering to this adage. The leading Party functionaries formulate the plans and the cadre of young communists is charged with accomplishing these mandates.

Last June, as reported to you in "Firing Line," the leaders of the Communist Party selected a remote camp near Ringwood, New Jersey, as a site to teach Marxism-Leninism to some 80 young leftists from various parts of the United States. At this conclave, the students were referred to by first name only. Those in attendance during the two weeks of this school were also forbidden to make or to receive telephone calls. The mailing of letters from the camp was also prohibited for reasons of security.

After these students completed the two weeks of training, they were placed on the Party's payroll and dispatched to several cities on a so-called summer project designed to recruit members not only for the Communist Party but also for the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. The Du Bois Clubs is the latest in a long list of front organizations created by the Communist Party in an effort to attract large numbers of young Americans to the communist ranks.

Unimpeachable sources have advised that Communist Party leaders selected another remote spot—a farm in the vicinity of the town of Monterey, Indiana—for the purpose of gathering together most of the young leftists who participated in the June training school held near Ringwood, New Jersey. As was the case in the New Jersey training school, the gathering in Indiana was held with tight security regulations in effect. Once again, the participants were warned to address each other on a first-name basis only.

Among those who reportedly attended the secret four-day assembly in Indiana last month were four of the five national officers of the Du Bois Clubs. These four were selected earlier in September and have been identified as Chairman Hugh Fowler, Publications Director Carl Bloice, Educational Director Matthew Hallinan, and Treasurer Susan Borenstein.

Some indication of the importance attached by the leaders of the Communist Party to this Indiana gathering can be seen from the fact that General Secretary Gus Hall traveled from Party headquarters in New York City to Indiana to give a report of several hours duration to

those in attendance at this closed communist meeting. Allegedly, the Party also sent its national organizational secretary, Daniel Rubin, and its national youth director, Mike Zagarell, and other leading functionaries to this Indiana gathering.

It has been reliably reported that some of those in attendance at this secret meeting were a little shaken when Gus Hall took a few pot shots at the Du Bois Clubs. Hall is justifiably concerned because the Du Bois Clubs is so completely dominated by Party members. As a result, it is rapidly becoming merely an adjunct of the Party. The intention, of course, was to create a front group ostensibly independent of the Communist Party and designed to ensnare young people and get them fully committed before they realized that they were involved in a communist outfit.

Hall is said to have offered two solutions for this problem. He wants his young cadre to expand the Du Bois Clubs membership rapidly and has given them as a target a membership in excess of 50,000. In addition, the young, leftist, student leaders were told, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that they should consider the Du Bois Clubs as an organization operating independently from the Communist Party.

It has also been reported that Hall used this occasion to give his young cadre the current Communist Party line on the war in Vietnam. According to the sources, Hall believes that neither the National Liberation Front nor the United States can win a military victory in Vietnam. He does believe that the United States will, as a result of negotiations, suffer a political defeat, which will be in effect a military defeat also.

For its part, Hall instructed, the Communist Party, USA must continue to support the communists in Vietnam and must use slogans in an effort to make the United States fall back from its current position on Vietnam. These slogans will, among other things, advocate the withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam and the beginning of negotiations with the National Liberation Front. What Hall wants, obviously, is a unified Vietnam under communist control.

During the four days of this secret meeting, the young leftists reportedly worked on a resolution which will be revised and presented to the Communist Party's next national convention, now planned for the first part of 1966. This resolution will state that the Communist Party has met with recent success in recruiting young students and that efforts must now be made to obtain more recruits among young workers and young negroes.

"Communists reinforce success; they don't reinforce

(Continued on next page)

failure." The attendant publicity which has accompanied each "Teach-In," each "Sit-In," and each Protest March has enhanced this picture of success. It is the young leftist who is projecting this image, particularly concerning our policy in Vietnam, which is being utilized to full advantage by the communists both in Russia and in North Vietnam. So much importance is attached to the activities of the young leftists that these two meetings were called to formulate plans to snare more of our youth into the Communist Party and to step up the "Get Out of Vietnam" campaign. The one factor the communists failed to take into consideration was that the voices of the majority of our American youth would soon resound across this land to counteract this false impression. Their voices are rising and the communists, like Hitler, have underestimated the determination of the people of this Nation once they are aroused.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND THE POLICE

In order to demonstrate, in a positive way, our support of the police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "The American Legion National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award" was created by Resolution No. 36. This Resolution titled, "Present Marksmanship Award to F. B. I. National Police Academy," was adopted by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion November 1-2, 1962, and this has been awarded annually to the top marksman in his class and presented



The American Legion National Academy Firearms Proficiency Award is presented to Det. Sgt. James E. Cromer, Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Ky., by Director Hoover.

to that graduate of the F. B. I. National Police Academy by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At the Forty-Seventh Annual National Convention of The American Legion, Portland, Oregon, August 24-26, 1965, Resolution No. 149, titled, "Opposing Police Review Boards," was adopted. It reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, Various organizations professing solicitude for civil liberties have been crusading for civilian review boards to sit in judgment on police forces in cities throughout the country with respect to charges of brutality by police; and

"WHEREAS, These organizations have not manifested interest in brutality upon police in spite of official reports by the FBI stating that one of every ten police officers has been the victim of assault during 1964; and

"WHEREAS, The police serve as front line defenders of law abiding citizens in the vicious warfare waged against society in the USA, evidenced by the fact that crime has increased six times faster than the population since 1958,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, August 24-26, 1965, that it oppose police review boards anywhere in the United States of America."

The following comments on this subject were made by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover in his article, "Police Brutality—How Much Truth—How Much Fiction?" which appeared in the September 27, 1965 issue of the "U. S. News & World Report."

"It is a known tactic of international communism to take advantage of both real and contrived opportunities to undermine constituted law-enforcement authorities with charges of brutality. We know the Communist Party, U.S.A., as well as various splinter Communist organizations in this country have used this tactic. Communist adherents have fanned the flames of passion whenever unrest against law enforcement has been prevalent. Frequently, Communist agitators have been sent into the arenas of unrest to sow their seeds of treason through the spoken and printed word. The Communist press continually grinds forth distortions, often outright falsehoods, about police intimidation and brutality. The Communist miss no opportunity to blacken the name of a representative of law enforcement or the profession as a whole.

"Not only do the Communists directly exploit unrest, but they frequently spread their germs of subversion through front groups and dupes. This tactic has become increasingly evident in recent demonstrations by young people where police have been charged with brutality in handling picket lines or demonstrations involving racial matters or protests against United States involvement in Vietnam.

(Continued on page 3)

"Communist adherents are schooled in methods of intimidating law enforcement. Whenever they are confronted by a law-enforcement officer, the word brutality is foremost upon their lips. It is their aim to humiliate, exasperate and provoke the law-enforcement officer in an effort to prevent his judicious and calm enforcement of the laws he is to uphold.

"I am not implying that all charges of police brutality emanate from the Communists or their dupes. If this were true, the problem could more easily be solved. The fact is, however, such charges are coming from many well-meaning, if ill-informed and poorly advised, citizens.

"On the other hand, I recognize that one of the greatest preventives of brutality is a responsible and alert citizenry which is quick to complain.

"The conflict resulting from the fake charges of police brutality is a problem which must be solved, for it is eroding the already declining respect for law and order in our great Nation. When our laws no longer enjoy the respect of our citizens, then our present form of government will be lost. It is just as important that the enforcers of the law be given respect, for without it their task will be insurmountable.

"There is no panacea, no pat solution to this problem, for it exists primarily in the hearts and minds of men. It is a problem in human nature, a problem in man's relation to man and his physical surroundings.

"An efficient police force is the first line of protection for the law-abiding citizen. The conscientious law-abiding citizen should rise in righteous anger against those who falsely cry 'police brutality' to cover their insidious scheming to gain something they covet but are not willing to acquire the judicious way.

"There is a constant barrage of brutality allegations and obvious attempts by certain elements to control the police through citizens review boards to hear charges, many of them fabricated. It is a wonder that men are willing to don a policeman's uniform and put their lives on the line every time they step out onto the street.

"It should be noted that the majority of advocates of this solution are members of, or are alined with, the minority groups which most frequently allege police brutality. They contend such boards would help convince minority groups that they can receive fair treatment, would act as a deterrent on the few police officers tempted to abuse their powers, would result in reasonable restraints being imposed on officers, and

would be an impartial means of clearing the air of irresponsible charges.

"On the opposite side are the vast majority of law-enforcement officers, including myself. There already is sufficiently adequate machinery to handle complaints against law-enforcement officers established within the framework of the agencies themselves and the constituted government under which they operate. An independent review board would abridge the administrative authority which should rest with the responsible officials of the agency; it would undermine the efficiency and sap the morale of the agency; and it would deter officers in the proper performance of their duties for fear of having charges placed against them which would be judged by individuals wholly unfamiliar with law-enforcement work. Naturally, every special interest group in a community would demand representation on any such board. . . ."

"If we destroy the integrity, the effectiveness of our local law-enforcement agencies, whence do we turn for protection from the evil forces which stand ever ready to devour us? We have no national police force foisting its will on an unwilling local entity. Our Nation depends on the sanctity of its local police agencies. We cannot afford their destruction, their weakening through unreal unfounded charges.

"Our investigations indicate that a large number of police-brutality allegations have no basis in fact. Police brutality and police misuse of authority are rapidly becoming issues of the past. Responsible law-enforcement officials are dealing with these transgressions quickly and emphatically.

"The great specter of police brutality is being exploited by some selfish-minded, irresponsible men who apparently are concerned only with what they can gain today and who are totally oblivious to the great disservice they are doing to their country."

RED VIETNAM "VOLUNTEER ARMY"

In the column, *Inside Washington*, by Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott, which appeared in the Indianapolis News, August 21, 1965, it was reported that "intelligence authorities have reports from usually knowledgeable sources that an 'international brigade' of communist 'volunteers' is being organized in North Viet Nam. As confirmation of these reports, they are attaching much significance to a recent little-noticed statement by Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the presidium of the Viet Cong National Liberation Front. In a broadcast over Radio

(Continued on next page)

Hanoi, Tho in effect acknowledged existence of the 'international brigade' when he said:

'Peoples all over the world are ready to support us or are actively supporting us in all fields, including volunteers and weapons. The people in the Soviet Union, China and other Socialist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as the U. S., are rallying into a powerful movement in support of the struggle of our people against foreign aggression and imperialism.'

Reputed aim in forming this mercenary unit is to provide the Reds with a dramatic propaganda basis for claiming worldwide support against 'U. S. Imperialism'.

Contained in this article is this statement:

"U. S. Nationals already are undergoing combat training in a North Viet Nam camp near the Chinese border. Exact number of these Americans is unknown."

In an article entitled, "Students for a Democratic Society," appearing in the August-September, 1965 issue of *Firing Line*, it was reported that this group held a five-day national convention in June at Camp Maplehurst in Michigan. This article further stated that "it has been reliably reported that the Progressive Labor Party and the May 2nd Movement had representatives at this national convention to attempt to enlist recruits to fight Americans in Vietnam and were actually giving guer-

rilla training every night of the convention. It is alleged that delegates in one of the cabins were taught to make Molotov cocktails and other small explosives."

Also included in the aforementioned Allen-Scott report is the fact that "recruiting centers are being financed and operated by local Communist parties" and that "recruiting is particularly active in Latin America under the direction of the Castro regime." It is also stated that "Cuba is a main assembly point for these 'volunteers'" and that "while waiting for transportation (mainly air) to North Viet Nam, they are being given preliminary training."

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COMMANDING THOUGHTS

THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS

Soon after colleges and universities open their doors for the fall semester leading members of the Communist Party, USA will be making trips to the campuses to deliver carefully prepared propaganda speeches. Already in this calendar year, communist spokesmen have made over 40 appearances at colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Leaders of the Communist Party are anxious to increase the number of their speeches at institutions of higher learning for many reasons. They feel that their acceptance in the academic community improves the public image of the Communist Party and tends to support their contention that the Party is just one more political organization on the American scene. They also hope, of course, that their efforts to make communism respectable will bear fruit by attracting young people of this country to the ranks of the Communist Party.

In their attempts to make communism respectable, Party spokesmen carefully disguise the nature of communism and the objectives of the Communist Party. For example, they insist that the Communist Party does not seek violence in its desire to see "socialism" established in the United States. Despite the statement by Marx that religion is the opium of the people, leaders of the Communist Party state publicly that Marxism is not concerned with religion and regards it as a private affair of the individual. Party leaders, in their public appearances, also try to deny the communist sponsorship of front groups, especially those like the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, which are designed to attract young people to the communist cause.

Many of these organizations, which today are flourishing on our college and university campuses, have as their leaders young communists. The youth of our nation are duped and influenced by these youthful communists and are totally unaware of the fact that most of them are hard core, well indoctrinated, "second generation" members of the Party. Some have recently married other "second generation" communists and the groups with which they are affiliated have the sponsorship of the Party, even though leading functionaries of the Party may vehemently deny this.

When college and university students are listening to the propaganda of Communist Party leaders, it might be well for them to recall that the sons and daughters of some of these communist speakers are the youthful proponents of the Free Student Union, the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, and many similar groups and causes.

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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HALTING OF TROOP TRAINS IN CALIFORNIA?

Among those responsible for the recent attempts to stop troop trains as they passed through Berkeley en route to the Oakland Army Terminal were professors and students at the University of California. Known as the Ad Hoc Committee, this group was formed for the purpose of stopping the troop trains as a protest against United States participation in the War in Vietnam. Plans for the group were formulated at an earlier meeting in the headquarters of the Vietnam Day Committee, located at 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California.

(Continued on next page)

Attempts to halt troop trains are but one phase of a series of direct actions contemplated by the Vietnam Day Committee to oppose the military presence of the United States in Vietnam. These direct actions, according to the Vietnam Day Committee, will include teach-ins and lie-ins, all of which are designed to build to a peak on October 15 and 16. The Vietnam Day Committee has designated these dates as international days of protest against American military intervention and this committee is calling for widespread acts of civil disobedience on October 16, 1965.

Paul Ivory, an assistant professor at the University of California, Berkeley, is one of the leaders of the Vietnam Day Committee. He has made the statement that the Vietnam Day Committee is declaring war on President Johnson. Ivory's version of this war against the President is that those who go to jail as a result of massive acts of civil disobedience on October 16 will serve as a rallying point for all who oppose the President's course of action in Vietnam. He maintains that the trials of those arrested will constitute one large political trial of the President.

Mario Savio, leader of the Free Speech Movement demonstrations at the University of California at Berkeley during the latter part of 1964 and the spring of 1965, also said that the aim of the Vietnam Day Committee is to put President Johnson on trial. Savio has said, in a reference to the plans of the Vietnam Day Committee, that those arrested on the day designated for massive acts of civil disobedience, October 16, should cause as much trouble as possible while they are in jail. He feels that this course of action will result in there being so many people in jail and also in the courts that legally constituted authorities will not be able to control the demonstrators.

According to Savio, cooperating with the Vietnam Day Committee in the promotion of demonstrations throughout the United States on October 15 and 16, is the militant group of young socialists, known as the Students for a Democratic Society. He has also boasted that similar demonstrations will take place in other countries on these international days of protest against American military intervention. Among the many subversive organizations supporting the Vietnam Day Committee are: International Workers of the World; Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party; Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Socialist Workers Party; the communist-controlled W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America; and the pro-Chinese Progressive Labor Party and its front group, the May 2nd Movement.

In addition to Paul Ivory, two other professors are connected with the Vietnam Day Committee. One is Stephen Smale, a cochairman of the Committee, who, it is reported by usually reliable sources, was, in his student days, a member of the Labor Youth League. This is one of the many defunct front groups of the Communist Party designed to attract young people to the ranks of the Communist Party. The other is Morris Hirsch, a professor of mathematics at the University of California at Berkeley, who is on the Steering Committee of the

Vietnam Day Committee and is also the Chairman of the Faculty Peace Committee at this University.

Another familiar name is that of one of the co-chairmen of the Vietnam Day Committee—Jerry Rubin. It is alleged that he traveled to Cuba in 1964 in defiance of the regulations of the United States Department of State pertaining to travel in that country and that he was one of the active participants in the Summer Action Project held in Washington, D. C. from August 6 through August 9, 1965. This project was sponsored primarily by the Committee for Non-Violent Action and resulted in one of the largest mass arrests in the history of Washington, D. C.

At a rally, one of whose sponsors was the Vietnam Day Committee, Bettina Aptheker stated that, if she receives a summons to appear before Senator Eastland's Committee on the Judiciary, she will "tell the Committee where to go." She was a leading figure in the Free Speech Movement at the University of California at Berkeley and is the daughter of Herbert Aptheker, a member of the national committee of the Communist Party.

Resolution No. 572 entitled, "Protest Groups and Individuals Who Trespass Upon Railroad and Other Property to Block Movement of Troop Trains," was adopted at the Forty-Seventh Annual National Convention of The American Legion, Portland, Oregon, August 24-26, 1965. This resolution reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, Certain groups and individuals have tried to stop trains loaded with troops, and ships loaded with supplies, for Viet Nam; and

"WHEREAS, These groups and individuals have trespassed upon railroad and other property to lie upon the tracks and block the movement of troop trains, climb on the trains, unhook the cars, etc., to prevent the arrival of the trains at the port of embarkation; and

"WHEREAS, These groups have been particularly active in Berkeley, California, and have been led and encouraged by certain professors on the scene and in active leadership, all with vast propaganda beneficial to our enemies; and

"WHEREAS, Among the last contact with the United States before going into combat, the troops hear the word, "sucker," and similar comment shouted at them and they must remain silent and remain on the train; and

"WHEREAS, There are now on the statute books of the Federal Government, the State and the City, criminal statutes which make such conduct unlawful and criminal; and

"WHEREAS, Failure to enforce the law in Berkeley, in San Francisco, or anywhere else in the United States of America simply breeds contempt of the law and guarantees future violations and possibly future bloodshed wherever troop trains move in the United States and wherever ships are loaded,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Portland, Oregon, August 24-26, 1965, that:

- "1. It request and expect of the duly constituted authorities strict enforcement of the laws concerning movement of troops and supplies.
- "2. It request and expect prompt arrest of violators of the law whether it be one person, one hundred or one thousand.

(Continued on page 3)

The U.S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

PART II

Today, more than ever, the businessman has the knowledge that the Soviets would like to get; yet he is less likely to be on guard against their increasingly bland and subtle efforts.

Espionage in Perspective

This story reflects the current massive, systematic, and purposive attempt by the intelligence services of the Soviet-bloc nations, headed by Moscow, to obtain information, legally and illegally, about American industry.

The United States is today Soviet Spy Target No. 1. Never in history has a nation been under such highly organized and competent spy attack. John Smith and other reputable businessmen, often without their being aware of it, are playing key roles in it.

Many phases of Soviet intelligence gathering, as we shall see, do not involve violations of our laws. The Soviets exploit fully the democratic freedoms of this country and gather legally much data in the public realm. One defector has estimated that the Soviet Military Attaché's office in the United States is able to obtain legally 95% of the material useful for its intelligence objectives. Polish military intelligence, he added, obtains more technical data in this country than from all the other countries in the world combined.

On the other hand, if the opportunity develops or can be purposely manipulated, the Soviets and representatives of other Soviet-bloc nations will readily attempt to secure classified

or secret information in violation of the espionage laws of the United States.

For our purposes, espionage may be described as the acquisition, in violation of law or regulations, of any information which relates to the national defense of the United States and which is to some degree limited or restricted and not available to the general public, with reason to believe that it will be used to the detriment of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign power. While the terms espionage and intelligence are frequently used interchangeably, strictly speaking, intelligence denotes the overall effort — open and legal as well as clandestine and illegal — of one nation to develop information about another nation. Counterintelligence is devoted to destroying the effectiveness of foreign intelligence activities and is undertaken to protect the security of the nation, its personnel, information, and installations against espionage, sabotage, and subversion.

In this article I shall concentrate on "legal" espionage; i.e., espionage carried out by professional intelligence agents dispatched to the United States as recognized agents of their governments for the primary purpose of carrying out intelligence operations. As is evident, the term

"legal" is descriptive of the relationship between the agent and his government, not of the nature of his assignments and operations.

In addition to "legal" espionage, the Soviets are also involved in so-called "illegal" or "deep-cover" espionage in the United States. This is carried out by professional intelligence officers who are given false identities (fake passports, birth certificates, personal identification data) and then are clandestinely brought into the United States. They operate independently of the legal establishments and have as a primary purpose (1) to supplement the intelligence operations of the "legal" networks and (2) to serve as Soviet sources of information in event of an emergency, such as war, when the legally accredited diplomats surely would be interned.

The variety of information collected by Soviet agents is amazing — not only highly secret technical and military data, but such things as road maps, population statistics, per-capita income, phone directories, agricultural production, transit systems, and penicillin production. In addition, the Soviets are interested in matters involving foreign policy, data regarding the personal lives of key national leaders, and government policy decisions. In other words, their intelligence attack is total; it involves every facet of our national life.

Role of the FBI

Sooner or later, the FBI becomes a factor in all known espionage cases. Because of various misconceptions about the role of our agency, let me comment briefly on it here:

¶ The FBI's job is to protect the internal security of the United States. (It is not, however, the only agency with this assignment.) With reference to Soviet-bloc espionage our investigations are basically threefold:

1. To determine the scope, purpose, technique, and activities of Soviet-bloc intelligence operations in the United States.
2. To collect any evidence indicating a possible violation of our laws with a view toward prosecution.
3. To collect information regarding Soviet-bloc diplomats engaged in activities beyond the legitimate scope of their duties, which is furnished to the Department of State for possible *persona non grata* action.

¶ The FBI's function, at all times, is strictly investigative. We do not make recommendations or

advise what action, legal or diplomatic, should be taken on the information we collect. That is a matter for other government agencies. The FBI's task is to collect the facts fairly, impartially, and accurately.

Contacts & Activities

Now let us go back to the John Smith story. The American businessman, especially on the management level, should know more about how Soviet-bloc representatives are trying to gain access to our industrial, technical, and scientific information. I am convinced that this knowledge will do much to enhance our national security. It is a matter of applying common sense, prudence, and vigilance to an enemy who, through feigning friendship, has a basic overriding purpose: to steal us blind.

What patterns in the story can be identified? How did the Russians try to manipulate Smith? What are some of their basic techniques? Other John Smith stories vary in specific details, but the general pattern will be essentially the same.

Dramatis Personae

The main characters are two men — a Russian diplomat and an American industrialist.

Vladimir G. was attached to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. As a legally accredited diplomat, he had the job of carrying out the legitimate business of his government. In this capacity he enjoyed, though with some restrictions, the freedoms of an open and democratic society. For the benefit of interested readers, the restrictions on Red officials are summarized in EXHIBIT I.

But Vladimir G. was more than a normal diplomatic official — he was also a KGB (or intelligence) agent. He had been especially selected and trained in Russia for espionage work in the United States. He was responsible not only to the Soviet Ambassador but also to his local KGB chief and through him to KGB headquarters in Moscow. The KGB, or Committee of State Security, is one of two principal Soviet intelligence agencies operating in the United States; the other agency, its military counterpart, is the GRU, or Chief Intelligence Directorate of the Ministry of Defense. The KGB is the lineal descendant of the Cheka (Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Sabotage) organized by Lenin in 1917 to crush all internal opposition to the

Harvard Business Review

Bolshevik regime. Both KGB and the GRU are under the close control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

FBI experience is that official personnel form the backbone of Soviet-bloc espionage in the United States. A Soviet defector has estimated that from 70% to 80% of the Soviet officials in the United States have some type of intelligence assignment. The magnitude of the FBI's responsibilities in this field is reflected by the fact that as of November 1, 1963, there were 484 Soviet officials stationed in the United States, many of whom are professionally trained engineers and scientists. They were accompanied by 515 dependents, many of whom are also potential espionage agents.

This is not the full story. Soviet espionage is closely coordinated with the intelligence systems of the satellite countries. Our investigations reflect that the Soviets guide and direct the satellite spy systems. In Western countries, for example, Soviet and satellite military, naval, and air attachés meet together under Russian direction. Moscow has full access to data gathered by the satellites. Hence, we must speak not of Soviet but of Soviet-bloc intelligence. As of November 1, 1963, there were 407 satellite diplomatic personnel and 540 dependents in the United States. This almost doubles the potential of Soviet intelligence.

In view of its current dispute with the Soviet Union, Communist China can no longer be regarded as an intelligence-contributing member of the Soviet bloc. Moreover, the United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with Peking, nor is the People's Republic of China a member of the United Nations. As a result, the Chinese Communist regime has no legal base for spy operations within the United States. However, the Peking government is attempting through propaganda and various ruses to influence the Chinese ethnic group in the United States. American-educated Chinese scientists in China, for example, attempt through contacts with scientific personnel in the United States to secure technological and scientific data. In order to achieve parity with both the United States and the Soviet Union, the Chinese Communists must develop a nuclear capability and an effective delivery system, either by manned aircraft or missiles. Since they are cut off now from Soviet scientific and technical assistance, we can expect to face active Chinese intelligence efforts in the United States in many sensitive areas of

national defense.

So much for Vladimir G., Ivan K., and others like them. Now, who was John Smith? An intelligent, patriotic, reputable businessman. Technically trained in engineering, he was also an executive deeply interested in his company. Moreover, like most Americans, he was friendly, gregarious, and interested in meeting new people. He enjoyed talking to the two Soviet diplomats and handled the visit extremely well.

Exploiting Business Contacts

The Soviets like to make personal contact with businessmen, and they do it in many ways.

In the case of John Smith the entree was directly to a ranking official under the pretext of possible purchase of a product. Whether or not the Russians were actually sincere in their approach is difficult to determine. However, the FBI's experience is that negotiations for legitimate business are often covers for Soviet espionage. An excellent example is the activity of Amtorg:

A Soviet commercial agency in New York City, Amtorg was established in 1924. Over the years this agency has purchased millions of dollars worth of merchandise. (Remember, the Soviets are deeply interested in purchasing American commodities.) Yet, based on our investigations, we know that Amtorg, staffed by Soviet intelligence agents, is a seedbed of espionage. Prior to diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933 and the opening of the Soviet Embassy, it served as the chief base of Russian spy operations in the United States.

As recently as October 29, 1963, Igor A. Ivanov, who is listed as a chauffeur by Amtorg, was arrested by the FBI and charged with espionage conspiracy because of his participation in an operation involving an American engineer and two members of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations who had diplomatic immunity. This case illustrates the continued use of Amtorg personnel for intelligence purposes.

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EXHIBIT I. TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ON SOVIET-BLOC NATIONALS

The following restrictions are currently in effect as this article is written. Since these restrictions are based on similar rules imposed on American diplomatic personnel in Communist nations, they change periodically.

¶ All Albanian nationals in the United States in connection with United Nations affairs are restricted to an area within 25 miles of New York City. For travel outside this area, Albanian nationals must submit a written request in each case to the United States Mission to the United Nations at least 48 hours in advance of the proposed travel.

¶ Similar regulations are in effect against the nationals of the Mongolian United Nations Mission. The United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with Albania or the Mongolian People's Republic.

¶ For reasons of national security, certain counties in the continental United States are closed to travel by personnel of the embassies or legations and the United Nations missions of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. None of these persons is required to give prior notification of travel except the Rumanians who, on a reciprocal basis, must give notice one full working day in advance.

¶ All Soviet personnel, with the exception of those attached to the Secretariat of the United Nations and those visiting under exchange programs, are excluded from certain counties and border zones. Any who travel over 25 miles from the center of Washington, D. C., or New York City are required to give official notice 48 hours in advance and to provide complete itineraries. In the case of travel by civilians, notification is given to the Department of State; Soviet military personnel must notify the appropriate Army, Navy, or Air Force liaison office. These persons are not permitted to hire-unchauffeured automobiles, to-use-helicopters, or to charter aircraft during the course of a trip. Transit travel by rail or commercial airlines into closed areas is normally permitted when such travel is necessary to reach open areas. Travel by automobile or bus in similar cases is permitted only on specified routes. These restrictions do not apply to Soviet citizens admitted temporarily to the United States for some specific purpose which does not involve residence in Washington, D. C., or New York City.

¶ No area of the United States is closed to Soviet exchange visitors or tourists, based on geographic considerations. However, their itineraries must be approved by the Department of State in advance, and any deviations must also be approved by the Department of State. Long-term exchange visitors, including students, must give the Department of State four days' advance notification of any travel beyond 25 miles from their normal place of residence. The trip may then be made without the specific approval of the Department of State. However, specific advance approval is required for such individuals to visit factories, laboratories, and industrial and scientific facilities not connected with their sponsoring United States institution, even when such establishments are within the 25-mile radius of their normal residences.

¶ Soviet, Rumanian, and Bulgarian officials are specifically prohibited from sketching or photographing military, transportation, communication, scientific, or industrial establishments (except those engaged solely in civilian production) either from the ground or from aircraft on flights over United States territory. Soviet and Rumanian officials are also prohibited from purchasing aerial photographs; maps or charts of the scale of or larger than 1:250,000; navigational and hydrographic maps and charts; and panoramic photographs or detailed development plans of industrial cities, except those which normally appear in newspapers, books, atlases, technical journals, and similar sources.

- "3. It request and expect that the laws be respected and enforced in order that we may continue to live in a free country ruled by law and not by men.
- "4. It request and expect prompt action to prevent the exaggeration of these incidents to make them appear of vast importance in the worldwide propaganda efforts of the Communist Party and the Viet Cong."

On August 31, 1965, Senators Lausche and Scott introduced in the Senate of the United States S. 2482. This is a bill "to prohibit obstruction of the performance of duty by the armed forces by obstruction of the transportation of personnel or property thereof." This bill would amend section 2387 of title 18, United States Code, by inserting therein the following new subsection:

"Whoever, with intent to obstruct, impede, or interfere with (1) the performance of duty by any organization, unit, or member of, or (2) shipment or transportation of any supplies or materiel to or for the use of, any of the military or naval forces of the United States, willfully obstructs, impedes, or interferes with, or attempts or conspires with any other person to obstruct, impede, or interfere with, the operation, movement, or passage of any vehicle, railway equipment, boat, vessel, aircraft, or other facility for transportation while such facility is in the use or intended to be used for the transportation of any personnel or property of any of such forces shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

This bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SECRET RED SCHOOL AT CAMP MIDVALE, NEW JERSEY

The communists are elated with the results of the school which was conducted this Summer at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, approximately thirty-five miles from New York City. Hyman Lumer, the Party's national educational director, described it as one of the most important developments in the Communist Party, USA in many years. "Firing Line" of August-September, 1965 mentioned the fact that "high school and college students active in leftist peace organizations have been summoned to a communist training camp in Midvale, New Jersey" and that "those students were selected by American Red leaders for extensive indoctrination."

The Communist Party called in some 75 to 80 young comrades from various parts of the country for a crash course in communist theory and practice, necessitating a considerable financial outlay. Many of these students are considered by the Communist Party to be future leaders. They were at Camp Midvale for two weeks, during which time they were housed, fed, and taught Marxism-Leninism. During their stay at this school, the young communists were prohibited from communicating with the outside world and no phone calls, either incoming or outgoing, were permitted; nor were they permitted to correspond with anyone. Only the first names of the students were used during the two weeks of the school, as an added security measure.

Several courses were given to these students: a course in the history of the Communist Party in this country; instructions in what the Communist Party is attempting to accomplish in the United States; courses dealing with the communist theory of peaceful coexistence and how it is a form of the class struggle between communists and noncommunists. Additionally, there were courses which are typical of communist indoctrination: the fight for peace and against "imperialist aggression" in Vietnam; the struggle of Negroes in the United States for equality; the struggle for economic welfare; the struggle for peace; the class struggle and the trade-union movement; and the revolutionary significance of the civil rights movement.

The list of instructors is indicative of the importance attached to this school by the leaders of the Communist Party. Even general secretary Gus Hall came to deliver lectures and Hyman Lumer conducted several classes. Among the instructors were the Party's two vice chairmen, Henry Winston and Claude Lightfoot, and veteran Party officials, such as James Jackson, Carl Winter, Jacob Stachel, Betty Gannett, George Meyers, Herbert Aptheker, and Helen Winter. Classes were also taught by the Party's national youth director Michael Zagarell and two prominent communists in New York City, Alba Buxenbaum and Marvin Markman.

Although communists would have noncommunists believe that the so-called Marxist-Leninist classics, which teach the necessity for the violent overthrow of existing noncommunist governments by force, are only of historical interest, some of these "classics" were among the items listed as required reading at the school. For example, on this list were several works of Lenin, including "What Is To Be Done?" Also listed as required reading were several chapters of "Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism," the basic communist text prepared in the Soviet Union, and an article by the leading Soviet theoretician, Mikhail Suslov.

Lumer was more than satisfied with the results of the school because he felt that the assembling of these young people from all over the country had created a feeling of strength and power and greater respect for the Communist Party. He also asserted that the fact that such a group of promising students had been brought together under one roof for two weeks refutes those who are prone to consider the Communist Party in the United States as an aging group with little or no future.

Most of the participants in this secret Communist Party leadership training course were dispatched to various cities in the United States to recruit party members and members for the Party's youth organization, the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. For their work on this summer project, they were paid \$30 per week by the Party.

When one considers the cost involved in transporting 75 to 80 individuals to this school and then to various sections of the country, housing and feeding them for two weeks, paying full-time functionaries, plus the weekly wages of the summer project workers, one can

(Continued on next page)

only come to the conclusion that the Communist Party, USA has 10,000 affluent members.

It is alleged that the young comrades who attended this school made this pledge to their faculty:

"We go back to our homes knowing that the struggles there will be long and difficult. But here we promise that no matter what the obstacles, what the difficulties, we will never turn back until we have a Socialist America."

National Student Association

The annual Congress of the National Student Association was held recently at the University of Wisconsin's stock pavillion. This association, the largest federation of students in the United States, represents and speaks for 300 colleges and universities from coast to coast. Originally, this organization was formed to deal with the problems of academic life. However, during its twenty years of existence, it has approved many radical resolutions.

Some of the resolutions passed at this recent Congress called on the United States to:

- Cease bombing in Vietnam
- Propose admission of Communist China to the United Nations
- See that nothing like the Dominican intervention happens again

- Establish a Federal police force to protect civil rights workers and Negroes
- Channel funds for the antipoverty program directly through indigenous groups organized to deal with their own needs in slum neighborhoods

Additionally, this Congress endorsed rent strikes; last winter's nonviolent civil disobedience at the Berkeley campus of the University of California, and even pledged, in advance, their active support should similar protests movements take place on the campus of a member school.

It has been reported that some of the schools that have withdrawn from or rejected membership in the National Student Association are Ohio State, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas State, Missouri, Northwestern, Virginia, Texas Christian, University of Texas, Purdue and Indiana University.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE



Vol. XIV No. 5

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year Bulk rate available

May 1965

COMMANDING THOUGHTS

A SLEEPING DRAGON AWAKES

A sleeping dragon has suddenly come alive and is spitting hatred and fire from its many-channeled nostrils.

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—Pierre, Aux Ecoules, Paris.

"You give me chronic heart-burn."

In modern times, China has been largely a passive, dormant nation, largely outside the mainstream of world history. To the West, it appeared as a bizarre, strange land, but seldom considered in the power politics of international life.

No longer is this true. China is today World Trouble Maker #1. Every day our papers carry headlines about Peking—what it is doing or not doing. Is China going to send troops to South Vietnam? How much military aid is it giving the Vietcong? What about its nuclear strength and intentions, remembering that it recently exploded its first nuclear device. What does this bode for the future? What's going on inside this vast country—in agriculture, industry and science? How strong is Mao Tze-tung's position?

Then there is the Sino-Russian split and China's denunciation of Moscow. What does this mean? From a satellite communist nation, manipulated by Stalin, China has risen to be a wrathful competitor for the leadership of the world communist movement. Probably no event since 1917 has more seriously rocked international com-

munist than the meteoric rise and vengeful power of Mao and his henchmen.

What of the future? No rational man can predict what will happen. A revolutionary rabid China, soon to have one billion people possessed with nuclear weapons paying no attention to international law or treaties, is a nightmare in red.

As Americans we should fully recognize the danger this enemy represents. Now is not the time for wishful thinking or poorly focused glasses. To the Chinese leaders, this Nation is an enemy to be destroyed. A systematic campaign of hatred and vilification is being waged against America. We are accused of being "Imperialists," "warmongers," "murderers." The Chinese people are being told to hate us, that we represent the bastion of "reaction and war."

But despite the Chinese danger, we must not let our vigilance slip when viewing the other great communist power—the Soviet Union. China and Russia may argue over tactics, but at heart, they agree on a basic point—that we and all believers of freedom must be liquidated.

Our enemy still remains the bigoted spell which controls the destinies of these two countries. In communism, Chinese or Russian style, or any other style, lies our national danger. Let's not forget this.

THE W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS

The communist youth organization, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, was formed at a convention held last June in San Francisco, California.

At that time, there were some individuals who said, "So what! You'll never hear anymore about them."

But this has proved to be untrue. DuBois Club chapters have sprung up on various campuses. Members have been recruited. Propaganda has been spread. In less than a year, DuBois Clubs have become highly effective weapons in promoting the Party's aims.

This has been especially true in the current Vietnam crisis. Not since the Korean War has the Communist Party attempted so vehemently to exploit an issue for partisan purposes. The Party has been working overtime to denounce the United States Government, accusing it of aggression, murder and imperialism.

(Continued on next page)

DuBois Club members have been in the forefront of this communist-sponsored agitation. They have walked in picket lines, staged demonstrations, distributed leaflets. At a recent regional DuBois conference in Wisconsin, Vietnam was the chief topic of conversation. Very recently, DuBois national headquarters sent to its clubs an "Emergency Memo" on the Vietnam crisis. "We therefore call upon all chapters, members and friends of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America," it read, "to join with all groups and individuals in a stepped-up campaign to end the war in Vietnam." The "Emergency Memo" continued:

"In an effort to rally the broadest and most unified popular support for protest, the National Office has prepared for distribution pamphlets, petitions, leaflets and posters."

It then went on to state:

"We are asking for a concentrated campaign to see that each of these are (sic) put on every available bulletin board space in the schools and colleges of the United States."

To show the utter disloyalty of the DuBois Clubs to the policies of the Government of the United States reference is made to a "petition of refusal to serve in the Armed Forces against the people of Vietnam" which started with these words:

"We the undersigned are young Americans of draft age. We understand our obligations to defend our country and to serve in the Armed Forces, but we object to being asked to support the war in South Vietnam."

As Legionnaires, we must be alert and capable of analyzing the ultimate result and consequences of such petitions. Our young people need to know on a factual basis more about communism — its origin, its aims to conquer us. But, above all, they need to appreciate, in a positive sense, what America means. A young person, imbued with love of country and respect for his democratic heritage, will not be tempted to sign a petition to refuse to serve in the Armed Forces in Vietnam.

ON CAMPUS

University of Pennsylvania

"*National Review Bulletin*"—4/13/65—"Over the weekend of March 27/8, 200 college students, principally from the Northeast but with an activist sprinkling from Berkeley and the Midwest, held a conference on 'Democracy on the Campus' at the University of Pennsylvania, with the objective of extending the campus revolt that started at Berkeley to all American campuses. After agreeing that students are now being 'sold down the river' by administrators of universities that have become tools of the 'financial, industrial and military Establish-

ment,' the conference concluded with the adoption of a manifesto proclaiming a 'Student Bill of Rights.' Among its proposals: 1) reduction of administrators to 'maintenance, clerical and safety personnel whose purpose is to enforce the will of the faculty and students'; 2) total freedom of speech and freedom to join and operate in any organization on campus or off; 3) control of campus discipline and law enforcement by students and faculty; 4) student-faculty control of curriculum; 5) abolition of ROTC and loyalty oaths; 6) abolition of tuition fees. Members of the booming W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America—campus offshoot of the Communist Party—were prominent participants. The conference was sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited Communist front."

Brooklyn College

"*Herald Tribune News Service*" — New York — "More than 200 Brooklyn College students walked out on their president, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse yesterday while he was speaking about the recent riots and demonstrations at the University of California at Berkeley. Midway through his talk, a student jumped up and accused Dr. Gideonse of 'not addressing yourself to the problems at Brooklyn' and said: 'We are walking out on you.' The 200 students then walked quietly out of Walt Whitman auditorium. Since March 23, some students have been protesting about the case of Dr. Robert Sitton, a 27 year old philosophy teacher who 'abjured' his oath of allegiance to the federal and state constitutions. Dr. Sitton maintains that both the oath and a certificate of non-membership in the Communist Party—conditions of employment at Brooklyn and other colleges of the City University of New York—are 'unconstitutional, unjust and discriminatory.' He plans a court test of the oath and certificate. On March 23, Dr. Gideonse said that he does not like the oath-law, but that it must be observed until it can be changed legally. Monday's walk-out was directly tied to the Sitton case, a student source said."

St. John's University — Queens Campus

"*New York Herald Tribune*"—3/9/65—"A priest was booed yesterday on campus of St. John's University, in Queens, when he told about 500 students at a protest meeting that the institution's 'dirty linen and garbage should not be thrown out into the City of New York lest graduates end up being ashamed of their degrees.' The priest was the Rev. Michael F. Mullen, an associate professor of theology at St. John's which, with 13,000 students at its Queens and Brooklyn campuses, is the largest Roman Catholic university in the country. In addition to an alleged absence of academic freedom, the students were protesting 'low' faculty salaries. Student speakers at the rally denounced what they said was the administration's refusal to permit political activity on the campus and to allow 'controversial speakers' to speak

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there. (One said that Norman Thomas, Malcolm X and Madame Nhu had been barred.) They also inveighed against administration censorship of student publications, including *The Torch* and the ANA, the journal of the honors program, and against the alleged 'paternalism' of the Very Rev. Edward J. Burke, university president. They said they did not believe college students should be treated as 'recalcitrant children.' Dissatisfaction with university policies broke out into the open Saturday, when 200 faculty members walked out of a faculty meeting as a protest against faculty salaries and the failure of the administration to give them a role in making university policy. The protest was organized by the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors."

Stanford University

"By *Leif Erickson*"—Stanford, Calif. (AP)—"In a university community, who shall judge what is moral and what is not—in sex behavior, in drinking, or in literature? This issue has stirred one of the most intense controversies in campus history at Stanford University, one of the west's top-ranked academic institutions. The students are insisting that they must share in deciding the rules of what is right and what is wrong in sex, liquor and classroom honor—and that the rules must be spelled out. In principle, the administration and faculty agree, but how to do it and how far to go remain undecided. Stanford's problems are part of the nation-wide student pressure—sometimes confused and sometimes turbulent—for more personal freedom and participation in running their schools. There are sharp contrasts, however, between privately endowed Stanford and tax-supported Berkeley in the clash over student rights versus academic authority. At Berkeley, the University of California was thrown into turmoil by demonstrations and disorder. The Berkeley chancellor called on the Associated Students to draft a code of student conduct. At Stanford, the student legislature demanded that the university authorities publish clear rules—but with the students retaining a veto power. Scott McBride of St. Louis, a senior and student body president, said, 'if students are to behave responsibly, they must have an opportunity to see in writing what rules affect their conduct.' He added, 'The student government cannot in good conscience enforce rules which are unacceptable to many members of the student body.'"

University of California

"*San Francisco Examiner*"—3/23/65—"The son of a prominent University of California professor tore up his draft card on the steps of Sproul Hall yesterday. Richard Krech told a crowd of 500 students at a Free Speech Movement rally that he was protesting U. S. bomb attacks on North Vietnam. 'I have attended rallies denouncing the war in Vietnam,' he said. 'I have signed a petition saying I refuse to fight in the U. S. Army in Vietnam. I feel the time has come for stronger action.' Krech, the 18 year old son of psychology professor David Krech, announced to the crowd he would burn his draft card, held it up and put a cigaret lighter to

one corner. Three times the wind snuffed out the flame. 'I guess the wind is just too strong for me,' he said as he tore up the card and scattered the pieces. Krech, of 1496 Euclid Avenue, Berkeley, is a freshman at Oakland City College. His father is co-author of a standard textbook used at most U. S. universities, including U. C. The elder Krech said, 'I am a pacifist and I share my son's views.'"

"*San Francisco Examiner*"—3/21/65—"From far off University of Hull, England, UC plucked C. B. Cox to come to Berkeley as a Visiting Professor. He repaid the hospitality by supplying the *Manchester Guardian* with contemptuous accounts of American life from his UC faculty listening post. On Dec. 17, this was his lurid description of the arrests of the Sproul Hall sit-ins: 'Some were kicked and pulled down a flight of stairs by the ankles, their heads banging on each step.' After consorting with faculty colleagues at UC, Cox was able to report jubilantly: 'Among intelligent young people in America there is a new spirit . . . which is fighting the evils of a degenerate capitalism . . . The new students are making a major reappraisal of the American way of life, and putting their beliefs into practice.' The Sit-ins were only the start. 'It is often said,' Cox wrote, 'that the Berkeley campus is the most politically alive in America, and that what happens here today will be repeated all over America in five years time.' Cox's words in the *Manchester Guardian* were picked up throughout the world, in derision of this country."



"*San Francisco Examiner*"—3/19/65—"Acting Chancellor Martin Meyerson ordered the University of California's free and filthy speech leaders last night to comply with university regulations first and think later about

(Continued on next page)

complaints. Meyerson's warning came during a meeting with student and non-student leaders—a meeting called just five hours after the obscenity issue bubbled anew on the Berkeley campus. Trouble began at noon when Meyerson banned two magazines from campus on grounds they were 'inappropriate for a university community.' In the evening meeting, he said he would not tolerate 'unbecoming behavior on campus.' He added that unhesitating obedience to the orders of Dean of Men Arleigh Williams would be the future order of the day. In the wake of Meyerson's 'no nonsense' order, the Executive Committee of the Academic Senate announced it 'fully endorsed' the acting chancellor's stand."

"*San Francisco Examiner*"—4/6/65—"The faculty of the University of California threw its support behind Acting Chancellor Martin Meyerson yesterday in his crackdown on Berkeley's off-campus colony of non-students. The Academic Senate voted 187 to 7 in favor of Meyerson's rules on political activity, which ban non-students and non-student organizations from collecting money on campus and recruiting student help. Henry May, chairman of the History Department, introduced the resolution which praised Meyerson's actions as 'a forward step in the difficult task of reconciling genuine freedom of political expression with necessary academic order.' Since the Chancellor introduced his new rules last Wednesday, various student groups have tried to muster support to fight them.

President — Yale University

"*San Francisco Examiner*"—3/21/65—"Yale University President Kingman Brewster struck a blow here yesterday for student protests on college campuses and a blow against those who use 'trespass, obstruction and obscenity' tactics as means of airing discontent. 'No university can long remain true to its own heritage if it curtails the right to speak and listen to all variety of political freedom,' he declared; 'but whining self pity in the midst of privilege should not be catered to as though it were the expression of an outraged conscience,' he told some 350 alumni attending the Yale Regional Conference and Alumni Seminar here. 'Student arrogance must not be rewarded as though it were leadership,' he added. At the same time, the president of one of the Nation's oldest universities warned against 'scapegoat responses' and 'cliche-ridden overgeneralization' to student protests. 'One thing it is not,' he said, 'it is not the product of any carefully plotted ideological conspiracy masterminded from some clandestine headquarters.' The danger, however, is that it may invite exploitation by the exhibitionist and the ulterior groups—'far right and far left, who thrive on trouble and are trouble mongers for its own sake.'"

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA TARGET — COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

The newest communist front group, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, held a national executive conference

in San Francisco from December 31, 1964 through January 3, 1965, during which reports were given for the Western Region, Southwestern Region, Midwestern Region and the Eastern Region of this organization and plans were formulated to bombard college and university campuses.

The leaders of this communist spawned youth group were elated with the results of these reports, particularly regarding the growth of this organization in the United States. According to these reports, the group's membership now runs close to 1,000 with more than 30 groups operating throughout the country.

The west coast leader of the DuBois Clubs, Terence (Tayo) Hallinan, boasted that the group is growing by leaps and bounds in that area because it is a militant trade union center and also because that part of the country without fail supports "liberal popular movements." He also boasted that, before they are finished, the entire west coast region will be teeming with DuBois Club chapters and indicated that a particular target in this forthcoming drive is the college campuses throughout the west coast region. He further boasted that he already has a number of willing workers on various campuses to lead this recruiting drive. Hallinan advised that he will soon make an organizing trip throughout the Northwest and Rocky Mountain areas to build additional membership for this communist youth group.

It was reported that El Paso, Texas is the proposed site of an organizational conference to be held in the next two months by DuBois Club leaders to expand activities in the Southwest Region. They are enthusiastic about the growing activities of those supporting Marxist organizations in that region.

Peggy Goldman reported on the activities of the DuBois Clubs in the Midwest Region of this country and stressed that this region has the greatest amount of industrial concentrated cities and, therefore, should be ripe for the growth of additional membership among the young laboring class. Most of the present recruiting efforts in this region have been directed at Michigan and Ohio and there are DuBois Clubs now operating in Youngstown, Ohio, in Iowa City, Iowa and a drive is now underway to organize a chapter in Cincinnati.

High on the agenda at the conference were plans for the DuBois Clubs to concentrate on the Big Ten Universities when developing new recruits. They believe this to be fertile territory because there are ten universities with between 18,000 to 20,000 students in each and an estimated 5 percent to 15 percent Socialists who would be good subjects for membership in DuBois Clubs and for supporting its activities.

The east coast report was rendered by Jarvis Tyner, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He stated they have close to 300 members in that area at present with 12 to 15 groups in states such as New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey. As in the other regions, the new recruiting efforts will be aimed at the campuses of colleges and universities and, among those mentioned

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at the conference were Penn State University and Rutgers University.

Of major importance at the conference was the discussion of a proposal to move the present national headquarters of the DuBois Clubs from San Francisco to Chicago so that expansion of the groups could be enhanced by a more central location in the country. As might have been expected, Terence Hallinan objected vociferously because such a move would be a blow to the ego of this individual who has risen to such prominence on the west coast in the activities of this communist front youth group.

"Firing Line" reported to you in the March 1965 issue that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has stated that the DuBois Clubs is "one of the most ambitious communist youth movements in years," and its leaders' announced plans for our colleges and universities certainly lend credence to that statement.

A CALL TO ALL STUDENTS TO

March on Washington to end the war in Vietnam

April 17, 1965

The current war in Vietnam is being waged in behalf of a succession of unpopular South Vietnamese dictatorships, not in behalf of freedom. No American-supported South Vietnamese regime in the past few years has gained the support of its people, for the simple reason that the people overwhelmingly want peace, self-determination, and the opportunity for development. American prosecution of the war has deprived them of all three.

- The war is fundamentally a *civil* war, waged by South Vietnamese against their government; it is not a "war of aggression." Military assistance from North Vietnam and China has been minimal; most guerrilla weapons are home-made or are captured American arms. The areas of strongest guerrilla control are not the areas adjacent to North Vietnam. And the people could not and cannot be isolated from the guerrillas by forced settlement in "strategic hamlets"; again and again Government military attacks fail because the people tip off the guerrillas; the people and the guerrillas are inseparable. Each repressive Government policy, each napalm bomb, each instance of torture, creates more guerrillas. Further, what foreign weapons the guerrillas have obtained are small arms, and are no match for the bombers and helicopters operated by the Americans. The U.S. government is the only foreign government that has sent major weapons to Vietnam.

- It is a *losing* war. Well over half of the area of South Vietnam is already governed by the National Liberation Front—the political arm of the "Viet Cong." In the guerrillas the peasants see relief from dictatorial Government agents; from the United States they get napalm, the jellied gasoline that burns into the flesh. The highly touted "counter-insurgency" the U.S. is applying in its "pilot project war" is only new weap-

onry, which cannot substitute for popular government. Thousands of Government troops have defected—the traditional signal of a losing counter-guerrilla war. *How many more lives must be lost before the Johnson Administration accepts the foregone conclusion?*

- It is a *self-defeating* war. If the U.S. objective is to guarantee self-determination in South Vietnam, that objective is far better served by allowing the South Vietnamese to choose their own government—something provided for by the 1954 Geneva Agreement but sabotaged in 1956 by the American-supported dictator Ngo Dinh Diem and never allowed since. The Diem government that invited U.S. intervention was thus illegitimate, having violated the agreement that established it. The Vietnamese, North and South, have no taste for Chinese domination—these two countries have fought one another for over a thousand years. Moreover, South Vietnam is not a "domino"—the "threat" to it is internal, not Chinese, and the greater threat to stability in other Southeast Asian countries is U.S.-inspired provocation of China, not China's own plans.

- It is a *dangerous* war. Every passing month of hostilities increases the risk of America escalating and widening the war. Since the '50s U.S.-trained South Vietnamese commando teams have been penetrating North Vietnam, considerably provoking the North Vietnamese. We all know of the presence of American destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf, a body of water surrounded on three sides by North Vietnamese and Chinese territory. How calm would the United States be if Cuban commandos were being sent into Florida, and Chinese ships were "guarding" Cape Cod Bay?

- It is a war *never declared* by Congress, although it costs almost two million dollars a day and has cost billions of dollars since the U.S. began its involvement. The facts of the war have

been systematically concealed by the U.S. government for years, making it appear as if those expenditures have been helping the Vietnamese people. These factors erode the honesty and decency of American political life, and make democracy at home impossible. We are outraged that two million dollars a day is expended for a war on the poor in Vietnam, while government financing is so desperately needed to abolish poverty at home. *What kind of America is it whose response to poverty and oppression in South Vietnam is napalm and defoliation, whose response to poverty and oppression in Mississippi is . . . silence?*

- It is a hideously *immoral* war. America is committing pointless murder.

But the signs are plain that Americans are increasingly disaffected by this state of affairs. To draw together, express, and enlarge the number of these voices of protest, and to make this sentiment visible, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is calling for a

MARCH ON WASHINGTON TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

We urge the participation of all students who agree with us that the war in Vietnam injures both Vietnamese and Americans, and should be stopped.

The March, to be held on Saturday, April 17, 1965, will include a picketing of the White House, a march down the Mall to the Capitol Building to present a statement to Congress, and a meeting with both student and adult speakers. Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska and journalist I. F. Stone have already agreed to address the body.

Thousands of us can be heard.

We dare not remain silent

For more information, contact:

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, 119 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. AL 4-2176

THOSE WHO SAY, "GET OUT OF VIETNAM!"

The purpose of this pre-Easter March is to influence the Administration to halt United States participation in the war of aggression in South Vietnam. As you can see from the reproduction, this March will consist of a picket line in front of the White House, a march along the Mall to the Capitol where an attempt will be made to present a statement to the Congress, and a meeting to be addressed by, among others, Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska and journalist I. F. Stone.

This latest March on Washington is sponsored by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Organized some 60 years ago, it was first known as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. This organization hopes to develop a grass-roots movement to alter society in the United States and recently announced that it has approximately 1,400 members in 41 campuses and cities, most of which are in the Eastern part of the United States.

This March on Washington no doubt will attract representatives from various communist and pacifist organizations because it is coincidental with what they have been doing already to protest United States efforts to halt Viet Cong aggression in South Vietnam.

The CPUSA had brought this March to the attention of its various districts and members of the Party were already aware of its position on the war in Vietnam. Party leader Gus Hall does not regard United States efforts in Vietnam as an attempt to halt Viet Cong guerrilla warfare and insurrection. Instead he insists that the United States is conducting an unpopular, undeclared, unconstitutional, and unjust war of aggression in South Vietnam. He made these remarks at a press conference called at Communist Party headquarters, 23 W. 26th Street, last February,

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when, of all things, he said that the "new McCarran trial of the Communist Party is part of the war drive." This was reported in "The Worker" of March 2, 1965. These were his "punch" lines:

"This new indictment of the CP is to create an atmosphere of hysteria and emergency for the purpose of silencing all opposition to the conduct of an unpopular war, undeclared and, therefore, an unconstitutional and unjust war of aggression in South Vietnam."

"This is the use of an unconstitutional law in support of an unconstitutional war of aggression."

"The Smith Act prosecutions were companion policies in support of the Korean War. These continued indictments are in support of the South Vietnamese policies of aggression."

"The policy of aggression in South Vietnam is isolating the U. S. from all those who are for peace. This political persecution further isolates the U. S. from all who are for democracy."

This was followed by a strong pronouncement by Gus Hall in "The Worker" of March 7, 1965:

"End Vietnam War Now!"

"The world is at a point of most crucial crisis. We are precariously tottering on the edge of a new world war and a nuclear holocaust."

"The arrogant and totally reckless bombing by the U. S. forces of aggression against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has forced the world to the brink of disaster."

"The Johnson administration has dropped its hypocritical pretense of reacting to attacks and exposed for all the world to see—the naked open aggressor (sic) and oppressor of the peoples of Indochina. These latest brutal acts of aggression should help to destroy all illusions about ideas that escalation of the war is for the purpose of leading to a conference table. Escalation can lead only to a third world war."

"The Johnson administration's crude answer to the worldwide urge and hope for peace is more bombs and a faster escalation of the war. The people of the United States cannot continue to depend on the level-headedness of the governments and peoples of the world when the forces of the U. S. continue their brutal acts of aggression."

"These actions of aggression are unjust, unnecessary and endanger the future of our country, the peace of the world and the very existence of civilization itself."

"Every American must protest against this course of insanity!"

"For an immediate end to all bombings!"

"Withdraw all troops and end the war in Vietnam!"

"Agree on immediate negotiations!"

"Reconvene the Geneva Conference of Indochina!"

"Activate any and all agencies of the United Nations that can facilitate the road to peace!"

Herbert Aptheker, who was elected to the National Committee at the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party held in 1959, stated that the United States is using the war in Vietnam to test its latest weapons, to exploit the resources of that country, and to promote United States "imperialist" designs in Southeast Asia. The occasion for this accusation by a leading Party functionary was an open meeting in the Bronx on March 30, at which meeting Aptheker also told his audience that he would be in Washington, D. C., on April 17, to participate in the March and urged them to follow his example.

An organization which will actively participate in this March is the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, the front group purportedly established by the Communist Party last year for the purpose of attracting to communism the young people in the United States. This latest demonstration against United States policy in Vietnam will be an old story for the relatively new DuBois Clubs because this organization has already held similar demonstrations in such places as New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Newark, and Portland, Oregon. Members of DuBois Clubs are also selling buttons advertising the April 17 March on Washington.

Among the representatives at this March will be members of the pacifist group, Women Strike for Peace, and also members of the May Second Movement. You will recall that "Firing Line" reported in its April 1965 issue that the May Second Movement or May Second Committee was formed in April 1964 for the express purpose of holding a demonstration on May 2, 1964 to demand withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam. Its members are circulating petitions in which the signer states he will refuse to fight in Vietnam if drafted into the armed services. Some of the May Second Movement's leaders are members of the Young Socialist Alliance, the youth group of the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, and the Progressive Labor Movement, the pro-Chinese group formed by expelled members of the Communist Party. It has been reported that the May Second Movement has been taken over by the Progressive Labor Movement.

Many students will no doubt devote part of their Easter vacation to the March on Washington. And, many of these students will be participating in this March out of the highest motives but they will, nevertheless, be taking part in an activity in which communists are extremely interested and involved. As always, the Communist Party, will take a major share of the credit for whatever numbers of people join in the April 17 March on Washington to End the War in Vietnam; they will no doubt claim that the March indicates that the people of the United States are not in sympathy with efforts to stop communist aggression in South Vietnam.

On April 2, 1965 and again on April 6, 1965, Fulton Lewis, Jr., in his column, "Top of the News," added additional organizations and individuals to the list of

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those who are stepping up the Vietnam propaganda effort. On April 2, Mr. Lewis had this to say:

"Thirty-eight million churchgoers may not realize it, but they have gone on record urging the withdrawal of U. S. troops from South Vietnam."

"Meeting in Portland, Oregon, earlier this month, leaders of the National Council of Churches adopted a resolution calling for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam. NCC officials claim to represent more than 30 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox churches with a combined membership of 38 million Americans."

Mr. Lewis' column of April 6 further elaborated on this subject. "Only last week, a New York leftist, the Rev. William Melish, sponsored an open 'Letter to the President' in the New York Times," Mr. Lewis said. In that ad, the Rev. Melish and others asserted that they had voted for President Johnson "because we were alarmed by the war policies of Barry Goldwater." They further claim that "we find (the Johnson) administration is, in Vietnam, following the very policies we voted to reject." According to Mr. Lewis, among the signers of the ad are "several individuals accused under oath of Communist Party membership—Anne and Carl Braden, Frank Wilkinson, Paul Robeson, Jr., Harvey O'Connor. Other signatories have long records of Communist-front affiliations on file in Washington." Mr. Lewis claims that there are many "protest" petitions circulating in various sections of the country and mentions two such petitions. "One is sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group with headquarters in Nyack, N. Y. Those endorsing this petition include the Rev. Edwin Dahlberg, former president of the National Council of Churches; Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord; and Prof. Henry J. Cadbury, former chairman of the American Friends Service Committee. Their petition to the President declares:

"The United States is actively responsible for the rain of fiery death poured out on a helpless peasantry who have been victimized by other people's wars for decades, and who have repeatedly made clear their dislike for the presence of any foreign power."

The other petition, listed by Mr. Lewis, is being circulated by the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and this also demands a negotiated settlement in South Vietnam. Backers of this petition, according to Mr. Lewis, include "John Roche, the national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action; veteran leftist Stringfellow Barr; and James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union."

The latest form of protest on many campuses is the "Teach-in." This is a faculty-sponsored, all-night rally which is held to demand the withdrawal of U. S. troops from South Vietnam. One such "Teach-in" was recently held at the University of Michigan, according to "The Worker" of March 30, 1965. It was claimed that 2,500 students paraded and that some 200 faculty members monitored the discussions and told newsmen that many such "Teach-ins" would follow at various universities in the United States. "The Worker" reported that "we are

next" messages of support came from Stanford, University of Colorado, Syracuse University, San Francisco State College, the University of California, and the University of Wisconsin, and stated that all of these "are planning similar protests for early April. Faculty members at Columbia University wired support and said they would soon be doing the same thing." These were some of the answers given to questions of the press by seven leading professors, according to this same article in "The Worker":

"Yes, we think the President sent the troops to the wrong place."

"No, we don't consider ourselves unpatriotic. That's an absurd characterization of what we and the students are doing."

"There are close to 3,000 of us doing this tonight, one tenth of the people on campus."

"In my class, before my students knew where I stood, I took a vote on the government's foreign policy, and it was 44 against and 6 for."

"When we fight like this for peace, for freedom of speech, we are fighting for you newspapermen, because you can't write up what we are saying. The greatest blackout of information is now going on and you know it."

Michael Padev, Foreign Editor of the "Indianapolis Star," attended the Pacem in Terris (Peace on Earth) international discussions sponsored by the America Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions which was held in New York. A most unusual report of his experience and an answer to a very vital question of our times was published in the "Indianapolis Star" of February 20, 1965.

"Question: When is a Communist not to be considered a Communist?"

"Answer : When he takes part in American organized 'peace movement.'"

As one might expect, there were appeals circulated for signatures among delegates and also among newsmen regarding Vietnam. Several of these, according to Mr. Padev, were "purely political—and vicious anti-American—appeals. One of the appeals, said to be sponsored by a large group of delegates, asks for the 'restraint of fighting' and the 'beginning of negotiations' in South Vietnam, in support of United Nations Secretary General U Thant's 'peace appeal' of last week. Another printed document calls for the withdrawal of United States troops from South Vietnam. This appeal is accompanied by 'horror' pictures said to be taken by 'American news media' in South Vietnam supposedly illustrating how innocent communist 'Freedom Fighters' are tortured and maltreated by American controlled South Vietnam troops." Mr. Padev was asked to sign one of these peace appeals by a female "peace worker." When he refused to do so, the following classic conversation took place:

(Continued on last page)

"Are you against peace?" she asked.

"No," he said, "but I am against a Communist peace."

"So what do you want," she fumed. "Are you in favor of killing all Communists?"

"No," he said, "but I wouldn't mind killing those Communists who kill Americans."

"And what are the Americans doing in Vietnam in the first place?" the peace worker asked.

"What are the Communists doing there?" he said.

She replied: "They're not Communists, they are ordinary peace-loving men and women who are fighting imperialists."

"Are you a Communist?" he asked all of a sudden.

"You must be a McCarthyite," she hissed.

He said, "If you are a communist I don't know why you should object to being called one. You ought to be proud of yourself."

"Why?" she asked.

"The way you have handled this peace conference," he replied, "it's beautiful. Everything is going your

way. If I were a Communist I would certainly be most happy to be here."

Mr. Padev reported that the peace worker left him abruptly after telling him—she almost shouted—that he should go at once to a place which can be described in a polite way as the opposite of Paradise. She also said that he should stay and fry there. Mr. Padev said to himself that we would all eventually go exactly there—if we follow the policy of those "peace" workers who helped, unknowingly but effectively, Communist causes and Communist purposes.

DON'T TRUST THE SOVIETS

A recent issue of the Soviet publication, "Pravda," contained an article which had some rather interesting facts. It was announced in that article that Richard Sorge, a notorious Soviet spy in the 1930's and early 1940's, had been made a hero of the Soviet Union posthumously by a decree of the Presidium of the Russian Supreme Soviet. What is so unusual about this is the fact that the communist leaders should pay Sorge such a high honor since it has been the consistent policy of the Russians to disclaim illegal espionage agents—and Sorge certainly fits into that groove.

There was another item of interest contained in this same article. It mentioned that while Sorge was in Japan before World War II, he managed to gain access to German documents dealing with Nazi war plans. In the information he gathered from these documents was data concerning Japan's decision to begin war in the Pacific against the United States. According to "Pravda," Sorge radioed this information to the Soviets in July, 1941.

Nevertheless, Stalin and Company apparently felt no obligation to divulge this information to the United States Government. Is it not strange that our nation, which was later to aid Russia when she was in dire need during the war, was never warned by the Russians of the Japanese plans to attack us in the Pacific! This is one more example of the Soviets' utter contempt for us.

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TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-3-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

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SUBJECT: THE FIRING LINE DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

As you know, captioned publication is the official organ of The Americanism Commission of The American Legion. It is sent on a monthly basis to the almost 3 million members of The Legion who circulate it among their families and friends and consequently it gets very wide distribution.

I thought the Director might be interested in seeing the December issue of "The Firing Line" inasmuch as on page 5 it carries the Director's letter to Lt. George M. Connell.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

DGH:jol
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THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE



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December 1965

COMMANDING THOUGHTS

THE NEW STUDENT LEFT

Like a spring shrub, a new Student Left movement has taken root in the United States. It is largely communist organized, controlled and manipulated.

Recent newspaper, radio and television accounts told us the story—of riots, demonstrations and parades. The International Days of Protest (October 15th and 16th) represented the highpoint to date of this Leftist attack against this Nation—our foreign policy in Vietnam, our military establishment, the ideals and values of free government.

A horde of college students and professors, joined by an assortment of other agitators, competed with each other in denouncing this country.

Many Americans are surprised by the extent, vehemence and ferocity of these student attacks. But to the keen observer, there should be no surprise. As far back as three years ago, the Communist Party launched its college speaking program—that is, sending Party members to college campuses to speak. From the Party's point of view, this has been highly successful. Thousands of students and faculty members have heard the Party's propaganda message.

In June, 1964, the Party made a new move, the founding of a new communist youth front, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs. This organization, which now has chapters on some thirty college campuses, has made a quick and successful growth. During the last academic year, DuBois Club members played key roles in anti-Vietnam demonstrations and marches. In the recent International Days of Protest, DuBois Clubs (and Communist Party) representatives were extremely active. The careful coordination, expert timing and vicious anti-United States slogans are grim testimonials to the effectiveness of Party organization. The seeds of communist planning, largely unnoticed by most Americans, have now grown evil flowers of disloyalty and subversion.

The recent demonstrations reflected an assorted spectrum: pacifists, socialists, liberals, communists (both Moscow and Peking varieties). Some urged civil disobedience, like tearing up and burning draft cards. Others wanted to arrest American military commanders. Still others desired to block the movement of defense supplies. Groups, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, a socialist oriented youth organization, worked closely with the Party.



Courtesy St. Louis Globe-Democrat

SOME people have proclaimed the Communist Party as dead. The new Student Left, which has coalesced around the Vietnam issue, should puncture these foolish dreams. The Party has been doing its work well. Not that all the individuals who participated in the recent protests are communists, but, the record is too clear to ignore. The Party today controls a large number of our younger generation. Here lies a problem of great danger.

BEAT THE DRAFT!

Apparently not completely satisfied with the results of the "Teach-Ins," "Sit-Ins," "Train-Ins," Protest Marches and other "Get Out of Vietnam" tactics, numerous organizations are flagrantly flooding this country with draft evasion literature.

Sheets are being distributed, announcing that a deluxe booklet is nearing completion encompassing the many ways and means of beating and defeating the draft. Here is the complete text:

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

ARMY INFORMATION CO.

544 MARKET STREET, SUITE 904

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Future Draftee:

If you are worried about the draft — a new privately published book gives you little known facts on draft deferments and exemptions which may affect your entire life.

It gives you a list of over TWO HUNDRED EXEMPTIONS — from alcoholism to weight — including such defects as warts, drug addiction, scars and many other physical, mental and moral disqualifications you probably never even heard of. It gives you important rules for changing your draft status and how to appeal your case even after you've already been classified. You get a whole long list of deferments showing what effect your religious activities, your job and your dependents may have on your draft status. But that's just the beginning!

It explains all 17 draft classifications from I-A to V-A — including such classes as III-A, IV-B, IV-D and many others you may not even know about. It goes into details of which occupations, industries and studies are exempt. It even gives you rules regarding extreme hardship to dependents or children, the laws on conscientious objectors, plus valuable information on the Reserves and National Guard.

This amazing book does nothing more than give you the laws, which you as a citizen should know — and have every right to know. It contains information from such sources as the Code of Federal Regulations and other government books — yet it is privately published and can not be purchased in any store or obtained from the library, government, army or even the draft board.

It is less than 100 pages and is called, ARMED FORCES AND DRAFT INFORMATION. To order it by mail return the order card and pay the postman \$4.95 plus C.O.D. charges. Or to save postage send \$4.95 in cash, check or money order. The supply is extremely limited and the demand is OVERWHELMING! It is completely guaranteed and if you're not satisfied in every way you may return it within 10 days for EVERY SINGLE PENNY OF YOUR MONEY BACK! You've nothing to lose — ACT NOW!

Sincerely,



Mike James McCordets

ARMY INFORMATION CO.

"BRIEF NOTES ON THE WAYS AND MEANS OF 'BEATING' AND DEFEATING THE DRAFT"

- " 1. **Be a C.O.** Write your local draft board requesting the special conscientious objector form sss 150. Now if you don't have religious or philosophical reasons that cause you to be against war 'in any form' don't let it bother you. Mark 'yes' on that question anyway, or mark out the 'in any form' if you want to be more honest about it. It's fairly certain that your local board will turn you down. However, you can then appeal their decision, be investigated, appeal again and so on. The whole process takes about a year, and by that time we'll have stopped the war in Vietnam (we hope). For further information on the C.O. process, write: Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, or: War Resisters League, 5 Beekman St., New York 38, New York. Have fun.

" 2. **Have a 'demonstration'** during your pre-induction physical. This is a way for political objectors to get a 4-F and cause the military a lot of trouble. Arrive at the examining center wearing signs: **END THE DRAFT NOW!** or **GET OUT OF VIETNAM** or the like. Wear buttons. Leaflet your fellow prospective inductees. Tell them what army life and the war in Vietnam are really all about. Be determined and the officers will be only too glad to be rid of you.

" 3. **Refuse to sign** the loyalty oath and don't mark the RED list. If you do, they will arrest you. They'll investigate you and if you've been fairly active in any of the 'subversive' campus movements, they won't want you.

" 4. **Be 'gay'** Play the homo-sexual bit. Mark 'yes' or don't mark the 'Homo-sexual Tendencies' line on forms. Psychiatrist may give you the run-around but stick with it. If you're really game, be obviously one of the 'gay' boys. Besides flicking your wrist, move your body like chicks do—hold cigarettes delicately, talk melodically, act embarrassed in front of the other guys when you undress. Ask your girl-friend to give you lessons or watch the Frisco North Beach crowd any week-end night. 'Gay' bars are also found down in the Tenderloin-Turk Street area.

" 5. **Note from doctor.** If you have a 'friendly' family doctor or can buy one, you'll find he's extremely handy. Get a signed note from him attesting

to an allergy, a trick knee or elbow or shoulder or back trouble, or asthma. Don't forget to mark appropriate places on induction forms and you've got it made. Without a Dr.'s note, you'll have to do a pretty good job of faking these things. Certain chemicals will temporarily induce allergies—see your chemist.

" 6. **Be an epileptic.** Borrow the standard epileptic medal from a friend and wear it. Mark the form properly, tell the Dr. and you're in good shape. If you want to have some fun, read about and fake a seizure. It's fun and you'll really give them a headache.

" 7. **Jail record.** Most of us aren't lucky enough to have a felony record, but if you've got one—use it. They insist on it: you'll see signs all over the place telling you what a crime you'll be committing if you don't tell them. Misdemeanors—if you've got enough of

them—are a good deal. Suspicion of burglary and robbery or murder are also nice bets.”

“HOW TO BEAT THE DRAFT”

Second sheet

- “ 8. **Play psycho.** If you’ve ever been to see a ‘head-shrinker’—even once—by all means mark so on forms. A note from him and a little bit of acting with this will go a long way. Chew your fingernails. Talk about the Viet Cong being out to get you. Tell them you’re a secret agent for God Johnson. Or be sincere and tell the Dr. how much you enjoy walking on the Golden Gate bridge. Use your imagination, have a ball, and you’ll blow their minds without having yours blown up.
- “ 9. **Arrive drunk.** Being late here really helps. They may send you away to come back another day, but it’ll look good to have it on your record. If you do this bit enough times, they’ll probably run you back to the headshrinker to find out why. Then play it cool (the booze will help) and you’ve got it made.
- “10. **Arrive high.** They’ll smell it, and you won’t have to admit it. If you want to go about the addiction scene in a really big way, use a common pin on your arm for a few weeks in advance. Check with your friends who ‘shoot’ to see if the marks look good; then you’ll have no trouble convincing the Drs.
- “11. **Be an undesirable.** Go for a couple of weeks without a shower. Really look dirty. Stink. Long hair helps. Go in barefoot with your sandals tied around your neck. Give a wino a bottle for his clothes and wear them. For extra kicks, talk far-out (some pot will help here). One doctor is probably all you’ll have to see, and he’ll be only too happy to get you out of the place.
- “12. **Be a ‘ . . . - up.’** Don’t do ANYTHING right. Forget instructions, don’t follow orders, and generally do just about everything wrong. Apologize profusely for your mistakes, and they’ll probably tell you how sorry they are for having to give you a 4-F.
- “13. **Be a trouble-maker.** Refuse to follow orders. (You don’t have to, you’re not in the army). Let them know exactly what you think of them. Be antagonistic; smoke where the signs say NO SMOKING.

Pick a fight with a fellow inductee, or better yet—one of the officers or doctors.

- “14. **Bed-wetting.** Tell them you wet the bed when you’re away from home. If they don’t defer you, prove it when you’re inducted.

“**Extra Special Service** for those who really care. Join the army or any of the other military branches and really screw up the works. Tell your buddies the truth about the scene in Vietnam. They’ll listen to you; you’re one of them. Use the base bulletin boards for posting official-looking leaflets about the whole military mess. Please be careful. If you want to be effective at this, you can’t be caught. For the man with real guts. (Detailed pamphlet on this is currently in preparation.)

“A deluxe booklet containing all the many ways and means and whys of ‘beating’ and defeating the draft is nearing completion and will soon be issued at nominal cost. If you have any suggestions or personal anecdotes on draft evasion and army infiltration, please forward them to: Dept. 2017-J, 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California, Atten: Sidney. Also contact above at 549-0811 for draft counseling and additional information.”

Editor’s note:

2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California
is the address of the Vietnam Day Committee

YOU will notice that the above sheet suggested writing to the War Resisters League, 5 Beekman Street, New York 38, N. Y. for “further information on the C.O. process.” In “The Top of the News with Fulton Lewis, Jr.” of November 15-November 19, 1965, Mr. Lewis referred to a paid newspaper advertisement, which is appearing all over the country, which was given to him by an American Legion representative. This particular one appeared in the newspapers in Hagerstown, Maryland, and was given to Mr. Lewis at the close of an address he made there. Mr. Lewis stated that “this advertisement was paid for by Joe Elliot, Route 2, Bonnesboro, Maryland, Volunteer worker for: War Resisters League, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Washington, D. C. Peace Center, Friend Committee on National Legislation, Church of the Brethren Service Commission.” According to Mr. Lewis, this advertisement was headed “A Federally

approved way to demonstrate against the Vietnam War" and it continued:

"IF YOU ARE OF DRAFT AGE

"If you think the deliberate refusal of the U.S. Government to permit free elections promised for all of Vietnam in the 1954 Geneva accords is a strange way to defend Democracy in Vietnam—

"If you think the use of napalm bombs against civilians in Vietnam is a war crime—

"If you oppose foreign military intervention in the affairs of other nations, whether it be the French in Algeria, the Russians in Hungary, or the Americans in Vietnam—

"If you think torture and terrorism is anti-human, no matter who does it or for what purpose or on which side—

"If you think it is irrational and immoral to risk your own life and to risk killing others by serving in the armed forces at this time, carrying out a 'Lyndon Baines Goldwater' foreign policy—

"THEN YOU ARE NOT ALONE.

"There are thousands of young men in the United States who are refusing military service today. There are thousands in other countries, including Communist countries, who realize conscription is evil and that killing of men in war is a crime—even when the State sponsors that crime, organizes it and punishes those who refuse to commit it. War objectors are able to win legal exemption from military service on grounds of conscience. Some must risk prison. For full information on your legal rights to a conscientious-objector classification, write:

"WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

5 BEEKMAN STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y. ZIP CODE 10038

"Send 50 cents for a copy of the 110-page 'HANDBOOK FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' which contains the latest information."

The reproduction of the letter being circulated by the Army Information Co., 544 Market Street, Suite 904, San Francisco, California, is still another classic example of the great lengths to which they are going to jeopardize the draft and thus, they hope, force our withdrawal from

Vietnam; to smear our foreign policy, our President and the United States of America.

Vigorously participating in the "beat the draft" movement is the notorious Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The "Detroit Free Press" of November 24, 1965, reports that this movement is being led at the University of Michigan by "Voice," the Ann Arbor chapter of SDS. The president of this leftwing organization, Carl Oglesby, said that the anti-draft phase is only part of this group's opposition to the war in Vietnam. Members of this group have also engaged in passing out leaflets and the following excerpt indicates the SDS line:

"Has anybody ever explained the draft law to you? Do you know all your legal rights? If your conscience gives you any doubts about fighting, do you know how to tell your draft board?"

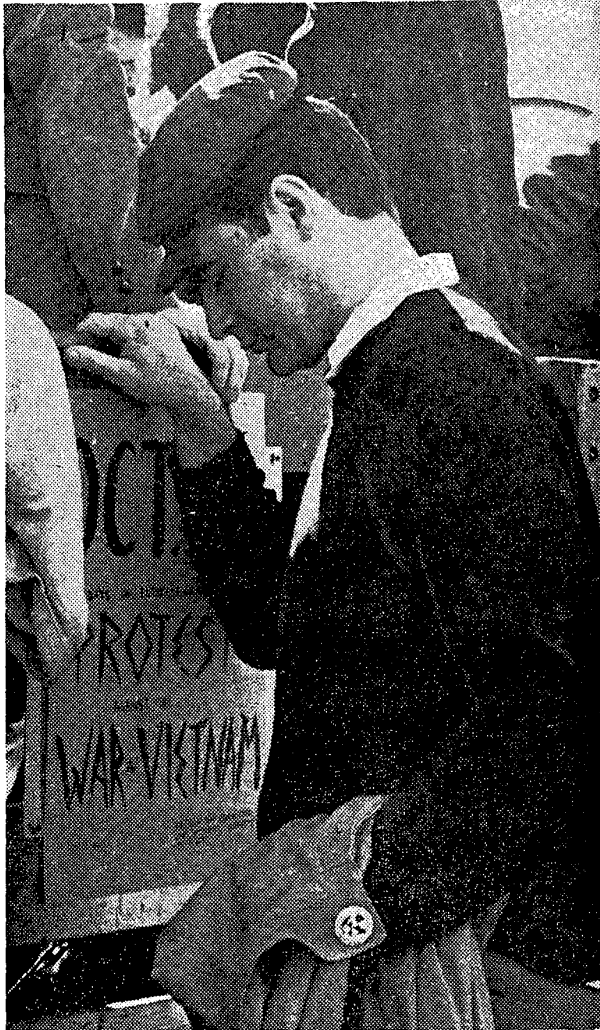
Oglesby suggested that the Students for a Democratic Society take the position that student deferment is undemocratic because he felt that this might eliminate, to some extent, the feeling among non-college youths that college leftwingers are a bunch of draft dodgers.

The "Detroit Free Press" further reports that the SDS has opened an informational office near the University of Michigan campus, "where draft-worried students can pick up literature or advice on conscientious objection."

There has been much attendant publicity to the SDS program on the draft but it is still in the organizational stage. The national secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society, Paul Booth, said that "draft programs are more regional than national in scope at this point. Members of each region met to work on the program, and many of them decided on the counseling approach."

THERE is obvious concern that the SDS draft phase will overshadow the main theme, the war in Vietnam.

In this article, much emphasis was put on the "bible" for conscientious objection, a 110-page booklet published by the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors in Philadelphia, which was referred to in "1. Be a C.O." of the aforementioned sheet distributed by the Vietnam Day Committee. In this pamphlet, all phases of conscientious objection are covered and "in charting his course, the would-be CO (conscientious objector) is advised to organize his thinking about the Supreme Being."



Courtesy of Oakland Tribune, Oakland, California

A TROPHY FROM NORTH VIET NAM IN PARADE
VDC leader Mike Myerson wears Viet Cong cap

THE UN-AMERICAN AND THE AMERICAN

The above picture is of Mike Myerson, one of the founders of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs and author of the publication, "The U. S. War in Viet Nam." He reportedly was brought to North Vietnam by the Communists and is now involved in the "peace" movement. The Viet Cong cap is, no doubt, a memento of his trip to North Vietnam and was worn in a parade during the "International Days of Protest Against American Military Intervention," which took place October 15 and 16, 1965.

Lieutenant George M. Connell is the son of a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was a part-time employee in the FBI for two summers and did an excellent job. Lieutenant Connell went into teaching but gave up his profession to join the Marines and fight

for his country. The following letter was sent to him by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"Lieutenant George M. Connell
089 342 U.S.M.C.
S-3 1/9
Marine No. 24
F.P.O. San Francisco, California



"Dear Lieutenant Connell:

"I have read with great interest the newspaper article about you in the October 15, 1965, issue of the 'Washington Daily News.' Many of my thoughts recently have been of you and other former FBI employees who with your fellow servicemen daily face danger and endure hardship in far-off Vietnam. I hope all of you understand our prayers are for you and I trust you realize the overwhelming majority of Americans back here not only understand your mission but are in full sympathy with it.

"Your father's own record has been one of splendid service to our country, first as a Marine and an Army officer, and now as an FBI Agent. As is true of so many of our personnel, he has endured many necessary sacrifices without complaint, fully aware that adversity can only be overcome by dedication and an unalterable devotion to the job at hand.

"I sincerely hope that you and the brave men with whom you serve understand that those who protest, degrade and shame the excellent representation you are making for us do not speak for patriotic Americans. The small, but highly vocal, minority which is staging these anti-Vietnam protest demonstrations is, for the most part, composed of halfway citizens who are neither morally, mentally nor emotionally mature. This is true whether the demonstrator be the college professor or the 'beatnik.' I am aware you were a teacher before you joined the Marines and that you put your career aside without protest when you realized your country needed you. As a teacher, you can appreciate more than most that the first duty of education is to make it possible for this Nation to survive. How ironic it must seem to you then to find a few of our educators in the ranks of those who have a very short supply of that irreplaceable commodity—common sense!

"Do not become discouraged over their actions, however, for they are not in the saddle and never have been. Most of us know we are in a race with a brutal foe and are willing to face up to this without buying some ephemeral philosophic approach to the problems of the times.

"I also hope you realize that civil disobedience is not an accepted norm of behavior in the United States. I doubt it ever will be. It is a seditious slogan of gross irresponsibility which has absolutely no place in a nation whose foundation is respect for law. Those who advocate such hysterical attacks upon our system of law and order are very likely so devoid of real standards that, placed in your position, they would turn and run in the face of battle.

"All of us pray you can return home very soon and resume your normal life.

"Sincerely,
"(s) J. Edgar Hoover"

NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

"Firing Line" reported to you in the November, 1965 issue concerning a meeting of young leftists on a farm in the vicinity of Monterey, Indiana. So much importance was attached to this closed communist meeting that the Party allegedly sent its national organizational secretary, Daniel Rubin, and its national youth director, Mike Zagarell, and other leading functionaries to this Indiana gathering. Foremost among the leaders in attendance, however, was the General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, Gus Hall, who gave a report of several hours duration.



Courtesy of South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Indiana

CONTROVERSIAL FARM—This is the Claude Lightfoot farm two miles east of Monterey in Fulton County where a clandestine meeting of top leftists recently was held. Lightfoot, once convicted as a Communist leader in Chicago, bought the farm four years ago but has spent little time there.

It has now been established that the above farm, located just across the Pulaski-Fulton County line in Fulton County, Indiana, was purchased by Claude Lightfoot five years ago. The natural surroundings of this remote habitat—sandy hills, a swamp in the rear, rows of trees which obscure the buildings, and an unmarked entrance—provide complete privacy. The "South Bend Tribune" of October 24, 1965 reported that it "is reputed to be a training ground for young leftists." It further reported that "everyone in Monterey has heard of Claude Lightfoot, but almost nobody knows him. That's because he makes it a point that nobody knows him. . . . Until recently, most Monterey residents didn't know he had ever been convicted of being a Communist." Lightfoot was sentenced to five years in prison and drew a \$5,000 fine in 1956 under a

section of the Smith Act, which prohibits membership in an organization that advocates the violent overthrow of the United States Government. This has since been almost nullified by the Supreme Court.

"THE CRUSADER"

This Newsletter is being distributed all over the United States and is printed in Cuba as a private publication by Robert F. Williams, P. O. Box 6185, Havana, Cuba. Printed in bold type across the front page is: "ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, Publisher—IN EXILE." Highly inflammatory in content, it advocates sabotage and revolution. Excerpts are quoted from this pamphlet in order that you may have some indication of the violence and terror it recommends.

"USA: THE POTENTIAL OF A MINORITY REVOLUTION"

"The power structure of the USA is a cruel force of brutal oppression, exploitation, dehumanization, bloody imperialism and rabid racism. The U.S. Government is almost 200 years old and it has never been humane enough to extend ordinary and simple justice to the Afro-American. It has made a mockery of its own Constitution. It blatantly and contemptuously refuses to honor its signature to the United Nations Human Rights Charter. It allows its black citizens to be gassed, clubbed, bombed and savagely murdered for prayerfully petitioning for human rights. Its F.B.I. and Justice Department reek with sympathy for, and render aid and comfort to racist terrorists who maim and murder black Americans with impunity. As far as black humanity is concerned, U. S. jurisprudence is predicated on a racist kangaroo court system that respects the rights of common street dogs more than those of black humanity. The Afro-American has less chance for justice, fair play and human rights under the present rabidly racist power structure than a new born lamb in a hungry wolf's den.

"The spirit of self-sacrifice, selfless dedication to the triumph of a cause greater than any single individual, a feeling of self-confidence in ultimate victory, unshakable courage and identification with the struggling oppressed peoples of the world would be the necessary attributes for the success of a minority revolution.

"Organization would require many facets. Groups dedicated to militant demonstrations would have to apply

constant pressure to the power structure, create chaos and confusion and force the oppressor to unmask his ugly face before the world by reacting even more brutally and indiscriminately against Constitutional forces. This would expose the true nature of the power structure and inspire greater resistance to it.

"Armed defense guards would have to be formed throughout the land. These groups would be organized within the confines of the law and when possible become supporting rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association. They would function only as defense units to safeguard life, limb and property in the ghetto communities. Some form of central direction would be necessary. A tightly organized and well disciplined underground guerrilla force would also have to be formed to perform a more aggressive mission. It would have to be clandestinely organized and well versed in explosives. Its mission would be retaliation and a force used to pin down and disperse concentrated fascist power. It would prevent the power structure from rushing reinforcements to encircle and crush other defense groups engaged in battle against terrorist forces by ambushing, sniping, bombing bridges, boobytrapping and sabotaging highways. A welfare corps would have to be organized to build morale, raise funds, promote legal defense and take charge of the general welfare of the fighting forces and their families. Many of the members of the Welfare organization front would not understand its total function. They would be recruited on a humanitarian basis.

"The most aggressive and irrepressible arm of the overall organization would be the fire teams. They would work in complete secrecy and would be totally divorced in the organizational sense from the main bodies of defense and other forces. They would enjoy complete autonomy. The group's only tangible loyalty to them would be in times of distress. Their legal aid in court defense would be rendered by Afro-Americans giving legal aid to victims of kangaroo court systems, as is commonly known where black people stand no chance of obtaining justice. This would be similar to, but more vigorous and militant than the NAACP's role. The fire teams' mission would be sabotage. Thousands of these groups would be organized throughout racist America. These teams would consist of from three to four persons. They would only know the members of their immediate team. They would not identify with the civil rights movement. They would appear to be apathetic

and even Uncle Toms. They would sometimes masquerade as super patriots, and be more than willing, in a deceptive way, to cooperate with the police. They would even infiltrate the police force and armed forces when possible, and work in the homes of officials as domestics. There would be no official meetings and discussions, only emergency calls and sudden missions.

"The mission of these thousands of active fire teams would be setting strategic fires. They could render America's cities and countryside impotent. They could travel from city to city placing lighted candles covered by large paper bags in America's forests, and have time to be far removed from the scene by the time the lighted candle burned to the dried leaves. While unsparingly setting the torch to everything that would burn in the cities, and while concentrating on urban guerrilla warfare, the rural countryside would not be neglected. Aside from the devastating damage that could be visited upon the countryside, such a mission could serve a twofold purpose: It would also divert enemy forces from the urban centers. State forces would be forced to spread their ranks and would not be able to sustain massive troop concentrations in a single community. The heat and smoke generated from the fires would render some of the highways impassable to repressive troop reinforcements. The rural countryside covers vast areas and would require exhaustive manpower, equipment and security forces. America cannot afford to allow its rich timber resources and crops to go up in smoke. The fire teams roving in automobiles would find unguarded rural objectives even more accessible. A few teams could start miles and miles of fires from one city to the other. The psychological impact would be tremendous. By day the billowing smoke would be seen for miles. By night the entire sky would reflect reddish flames that would elicit panic and a feeling of impending doom. Operating in teams of twos or threes, one freedom fighter could pour gasoline or lighter fluid from a small flask into public waste paper baskets, another could later enter and toss a lighted cigarette in the same container. Near closing time kitchen matches could be placed in the air conditioning systems of industrial and public buildings. The property of racists would be designated as priority objectives. Through this method, the racist oppressors could be reduced to poverty in a short span of time.

"These fire teams could also go on pre-dawn missions just before the morning rush for work. Their objective

would be to spread tacks fitted with wire bases to insure their upright position when thrown from a moving automobile in heavily travelled tunnels and freeways. Pure havoc would ensue. Sugar or sand in gas tanks could be used to knock out the engines of public vehicles. During police invasions of the ghetto, lye and acid bombs could be thrown from roof tops. Many forms of booby traps could be utilized.

"The advanced technology of the affluent society has made it soft, nervous and hypersensitive. It is a society fearful of the cold realities of life. A society devoid of soul and humanism. A jungle society of dog eat dog, a society of frightful automation that is addicted to tranquilizers. Racist Americans are not psychologically prepared for fire, storms, power, communications and transportation failures and long periods without public utilities. The Afro-American has been under siege since the very beginning of his days as a captive person in the so-called New World. Terror is a way of life for the great masses of Afro-Americans. Our people have practically become immune to the fear that flows from violence and brutality.

"Let me pause here to stress that it is not my endeavor to violently overturn the U.S. Government per se but to struggle uncompromisingly to abolish the evil it condones and engenders. It is not my intent to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government but to explore its weaknesses, to destroy its myth of invincibility and to advance the study of the potential of a minority revolution. I hope those Congressmen, Senators, witchhunters and members of the Un-American Activities Committees, who take such great interest in unraveling the mysteries of un-American subversion, will find these concepts to be as American as the Boston Tea Party and the Declaration of Independence.

"If the U.S. Government stands in the way of the enforcement of The Constitution, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all the people, then, it forfeits its right to exist. If it stands in opposition to the enforcement of The Constitution, it is an enemy to the people's heritage. If it is an enemy to the people's Constitutional rights, then let it fall, let it fall! I do not advocate violence for the sake of violence. I advocate freedom and justice by any means. I advocate defense of The Constitution and especially against its domestic enemies. If it is treason to support the execution of The Constitution, then let treason be charged.

Let the oppressor no longer feel secure. Let the Uncle Tom crier for his master's mighty invincibility take note and weep and moan for his master's change of fortune. Yes, the Afro-American can win through violence. Our so-called minority can bring the brutal slave master to his knees. Our people can convert the USA into a vast barren desert.

"While U.S. strength is spread around the world in a hypocritical gesture of making the world safe for so-called democracy, democracy goes begging at home. Let racist America be apprized of the fact that she can no longer count on a peaceful and united front at home so long as the Afro-American is brutally subjected to racial tyranny. Racism and imperialism are destroying the U.S.A. If her choice is doom rather than justice—if she prefers to emasculate and compromise The Constitution rather than to honor it; then her irreversible choice most surely will be accommodated by the invincible historical tide of justice-loving humanity, gloriously storming the tyrannical bastions of imperialism and racism. Our choice must be freedom or death. We must prepare ourselves to obtain freedom by any means. Let the phony liberals, the pseudo socialists, and their fellow-traveling avowed racists call us what they will. Our cause is just, our cause is freedom. Let us be labeled anything but pacifists, suffering racial tyranny in a masochistic spirit of loving oppressive beasts. Yes, in racist America a minority revolution can succeed. Those who counsel patience and nonviolence, in the face of tyranny and aggression as against vigorous self-defense, are the vanguard puppets of U.S. imperialism, white supremacy and its oppressive status quo. They are foolhardy reactionaries, dreaming their psychotic dreams of a white supremacy slave kingdom, in ivory towers fast submerging in the quicksands of time. Yes, because of the relativity of righteous struggle, a minority revolution in racist America can succeed and bring about the establishment of a just and humanitarian government truly of the people, by the people, and for the people, dedicated to universal peace and brotherhood."

It would be well to explore the background of Robert Franklin Williams, the author of this "minority revolution." Fulton Lewis, Jr., had this to say:

"The voice of Robert Franklin Williams, a fugitive from American justice, is frequently beamed to U.S. servicemen. Williams, a Negro who fled the United States while sought on kidnapping charges in 1961, now

makes his home in Havana. He has made at least two trips to Red China, however, and often broadcasts for Radio Peking. The following is typical of the Williams' line:

'I am ashamed to discover that brutal aggression is being carried out by the government of the United States, executed and waged by the troops of the United States. It grieves me even more to realize that there are black troops, black Americans, who are serving as a vicious police dog of U.S. imperialism, 10,000 kilometers from home.'

"Radio Hanoi, voice of the North Vietnamese Reds, also uses U.S. turncoats in propaganda appeals to American G.I.s. Williams appeared recently on Radio Hanoi to urge American soldiers to lay down their arms."

Besides publishing *The Crusade*, Williams beams a radio broadcast three times a week from Havana to the southern part of the United States, urging Negroes to bring the white oppressors to their knees and to resort to violence in their struggle for equality.

Camp Follower



Courtesy of The Indianapolis News

THANKSGIVING IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Two groups of peace demonstrators converged on the Nation's capital during the Thanksgiving weekend. One of these was a recently formed organization known verbosely as the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam. For obvious reasons, it will be referred to as

the Coordinating Committee. The other group was the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy or, more simply, SANE. A pacifist organization, SANE has been the object of infiltration in the past.

Frank Emspak, chairman of the Coordinating Committee, had sent out a flyer from the Committee's headquarters in Madison, Wisconsin, announcing a national peace convention to be held in Washington from Thanksgiving Day through Sunday, November 28. The alleged purpose of the convention was to make plans to build a broad, militant, antiwar movement on a national scale.

CHAIRMAN Emspak had been quoted as saying that the Coordinating Committee would attempt to promote cooperation between civil rights organizations and student peace groups. Emspak would like to bring about a consolidation of all peace and civil rights groups, because he feels that they should be working together to obtain common objectives. Therefore, the national peace convention discussed both Vietnam and civil rights.

Frank Emspak reportedly has attended meetings of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, an organization which has been described as Communist dominated by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. He was also one of several demonstrators arrested for disorderly conduct in Washington on August 9, 1965, during a demonstration to protest the administration's policy in Southeast Asia.

It is reported that the Coordinating Committee represents some 100 antiwar groups. Most of these are composed of students or those in the student age bracket and the most well-known organizations are the Students for a Democratic Society, the Marxist May 2nd Movement and the Communist inspired W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs.

The Coordinating Committee's national peace convention recessed on Saturday, November 27. On that date, SANE had scheduled a march for peace in Vietnam. The march began at the White House in the morning and included a meeting at the Washington Monument at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the publicity issued by SANE, Sanford "Sandy" Gottlieb was described as the coordinator of its march for peace in Vietnam. Gottlieb, a paid official, is SANE's political action director and runs its chapter in Washington, D. C. He has used his location in Washington to make acquaintances with Russian and satellite officials assigned to embassies there. Sandy toured the Soviet Union in 1964 and has stated that he was in Paris and Algiers this past summer on behalf of SANE to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

Reliable sources reported that the Communist Party went all out to mobilize for SANE's march for peace in Vietnam. For example, Party members in New York City had been told where to board busses for the trip to Wash-

ington and had been given other instructions pertaining to the march.

In addition, leading officials of the Communist Party had met recently to discuss the four-day national peace convention of the Coordinating Committee. Since the convention would attract students of draft age, Party leaders hesitated momentarily before deciding that the Communist Party must participate in the national peace convention and influence the formation of the antiwar movement.

WHAT gave the Communist leaders a moment of pause was the possible effect on the Party's image if it should be identified with a national peace convention dominated by students and other young people who might endorse an antidraft movement and support the burning of draft cards. This problem was handled by issuing a public statement in which General Secretary Gus Hall stated that the Communist Party believed that the most effective weapon against the draft was mass action. However, the Communists would not criticize those who want to dramatize their opposition to the administration's "war policy."

As the first contingent of marchers arrived in Washington, some of them had Vietcong flags, and, as the delegates assembled for their first meeting, a booth had these flags for sale, along with National Liberation Front literature. Reportedly, these flags were priced at \$10. and had a large yellow star on a red and blue panel, divided horizontally down the middle. Operated by the United States

Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, this booth also had literature asking for medical supplies to be sent to a Hong Kong address and monetary donations to be sent to Czechoslovakia. However, Sanford Gottlieb, the coordinator of the march, stated that about 300 monitors would try to see that only those signs carrying authorized slogans would be displayed in the march. He further stated that his monitors would ask for immediate removal of the Vietcong flags but said, "in case of refusal there's really nothing we can do but to allow them to march." Frank Emspak, the chairman of the Coordinating Committee, remarked that he had "no control over what individuals carry in the demonstration."

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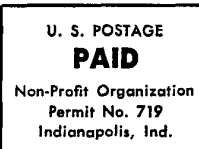
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*Winner of
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

TO : The Director

DATE JUNE 16, 1967

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages H7318-H7319. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, placed in the Record an article from Firing Line, a monthly publication of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, in support of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. Ashbrook stated "The remarks of this publication regarding HCUA are of greater value in appraising the worth of the committee than the opposition of uninformed sources."

Original filed in:
66-1751-83

100-418228
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 23 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for JUNE 15, 1967 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

64 NOV 19 1979 83

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 91, 1967

TO:

_____ Director	Mr. Tolson <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. DeLoach	Mr. DeLoach <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Mohr	Mr. Mohr <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Bishop	Mr. Bishop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Casper	Mr. Casper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Callahan	Mr. Callahan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Conrad	Mr. Conrad <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Felt	Mr. Felt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Gale	Mr. Gale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Rosen	Mr. Rosen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Callahan	Mr. Callahan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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_____ Mr. Felt	Mr. Felt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Sullivan	Mr. Sullivan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Tavel	Mr. Tavel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Trotter	Mr. Trotter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Mr. Beaver	Tele. Room <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Miss Gandy	Miss Holmes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
_____ Miss Holmes	Miss Gandy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Clyde Tolson

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO

W. S. Daniel & John

DATE:

FROM

L. E. Short S. M. M.

SUBJECT:

The attached 100-10171 has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

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18 SEP 15 1967

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

71 SEP 19 1967

67
~~CRIME RESEARCH~~

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ENCLOSURE



THE AMERICAN LEGION

FIRING LINE

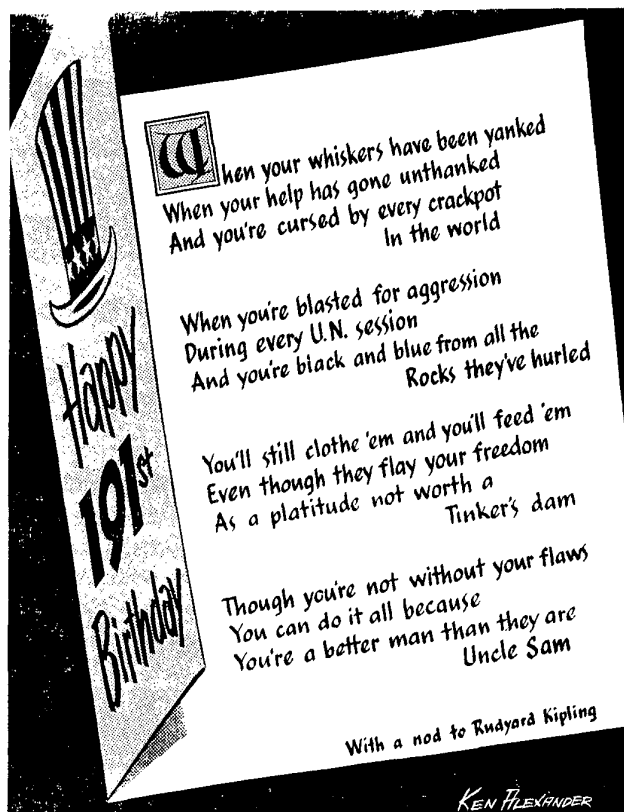


Vol. XVI Nos. 8 and 9

Subscription rate \$3.00 per year

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August-September 1967



Courtesy of San Francisco Examiner

COMMANDING THOUGHTS



"MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR"

"Can there be any act more sickening and revolting than a crowd of so-called citizens desecrating and burning their country's flag? Those who resort to such moronic behavior are surely lost in the depths of depravity. Obviously, their first loyalty is not to the United States.

"True, our Nation is founded on concepts and principles which encourage dissent and opposition. These are traditions we must always defend and support. But touching a torch to the flag far exceeds reasonable protest. It is a shameful act which serves no purpose but to encourage those who want our country to erupt in violence and destruction.

"On this 191st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we might ask what causes unpatriotic outbursts

and irrational protests. Why do people turn against their native land and openly support totalitarian forces whose goal is to enslave the world—forces which do not even allow token opposition from their subjects? Why do some individuals refuse to serve and defend their country? Why do they burn their draft cards and their flag?

"There may be many reasons for such action, but I am fully convinced that dying patriotism is one major cause. Love of country is being de-emphasized and excluded from several phases of our life. Many educators and other leaders seem to feel it is no longer necessary for boys and girls to be concerned with how our country came into being, what it stands for, and the courageous and noble deeds of our forefathers to preserve it.

"Conditions are now such in some circles that an individual who professes love of his country, reverence for its flag, and belief in the principles which make our Nation great is considered a yokel. Open aversion to patriotism of any form is increasing. Even some news media take a 'tongue-in-cheek' approach to persons and groups which promote and participate in patriotic endeavors. Love of one's country is treated as some kind of social disease to be tolerated, if not stamped out. Protests are made that too much patriotism leads to international conflict. I submit that the United States will never have anything to fear from its ardent and genuinely patriotic citizens.

"American history proves that freedom and liberty come at high prices and that their upkeep is costly and time-consuming. As Daniel Webster so aptly put it, 'God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it. Let our object be our country . . . not our country the object of desecration and abuse.'"

John Edgar Hoover, Director

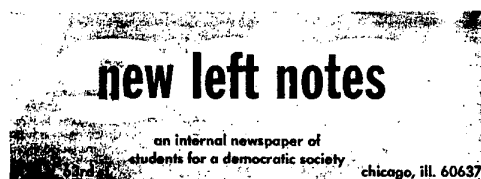
(Reproduced through the courtesy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation)

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Vol. 1, No. 16 let the people decide May 6, 1966

eastland strikes at new left

The Hon. James O. Eastland, Senator from a plantation in Sunflower County, Mississippi, and Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has leaked to the press his intention to introduce a new comprehensive anti-subversion bill. This comes in the wake of Supreme Court decisions setting aside most of the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (the McCarran Act).

Eastland pledged to begin making detailed speeches soon revealing the extent of Communist infiltration of peace, war on poverty, and student movements. The new legislation apparently will be aimed at "infiltration" rather than another attempt to outlaw the Communist Party (CP) as an organization.

The hearings which will follow the speeches are apparently aiming at avoiding the "witch-hunt" label and securing the active cooperation of the Justice Department. The FBI is expected to "surface" several undercover agents working in the movements to "name names".

The potential targets of both the hearings and the legislation include the DuBois Clubs, the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, local war on poverty advisory boards, and independent community organizations, as well as SNCC and SDS. During the last few weeks the National Office has been repeatedly notified by local chapters of attempts by the FBI to get their local membership lists, apparently for the purpose of seeking membership overlaps with "officially subversive" organizations.

If the coming hearings run true to form, they will concentrate on naming members of the CP working in other organizations. The government's fetish-like preoccupation with the CP as an organization may be broken this year,

however, by the inclusion of the Progressive Labor Party in the list of officially recognized demons. The hearings, of course, will serve little or no legislative purpose and will concentrate on trying to illegitimize movement organizations.

All SDS members ought to be thoroughly aware of how this procedure of exposure works and be prepared to combat it. And members ought not to be surprised when SDS's turn comes up for "exposure". Although the new left has always made clear the basic incompatibility of Leninism with its conception of democracy, participation in movement has been based on the honesty and commitment of the individual - rejecting the mechanical "screening procedures" of the McCarthy period. Quite naturally, SDS has a small membership overlap with every liberal and left-wing organization in the country.

A few Progressive Labor (PL) youth organizers have recently sent in SDS membership cards as a result of PL's decision to dissolve the May 2 Movement and recruit out of SDS instead (lucky us). A small number of Young Socialist Alliance members belong to SDS, but most of YSA's activity has been directed at breaking up the NCC. A small number of SDS members belong to the CP and have worked to radicalize and democratize that organization while making contributions to SDS's work. And SDS has always had a membership overlap with the Socialist Party. Big deal.

The important point is that Congressional subversion hearings are now and have always been directed at splitting and excising the left from the American body politic, and the brunt of such attacks will eventually fall on the new left as well as the old.

Every reader of 'new left notes' must be fully aware of that fact, and he must also know that some of these Communists have openly admitted their membership in both organizations.''' One such prominent member of both the Communist Party, USA and the Students For A Democratic Society is Bettina Aptheker, who is a self-admitted Communist and has been active for a long time in SDS. She is the daughter of Herbert Aptheker, the leading theoretician of the Communist Party.

SDS officers claimed that "up to 500 delegates" recently attended the National Convention which was held at the University of Michigan. This was originally scheduled to be held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, but the authorities there withdrew their consent.

The Students For A Democratic Society describe its Radical Education Project as "An independent education research and publication program, initiated by Students For A Democratic Society, devoted to the cause of democratic radicalism and aspiring to the creation of a new left in America." It has called for creation of a network of "scholars, journalists, leftist youth leaders, government officials, guerrilla leaders, etc., who can provide us with first-hand reports and analysis of the action of insurgent movements, the working of the foreign policy apparatus, hints of impending developments." The Staff of the Radical Education Project sent the following letter with its "Introduction and Invitation":

"Our planet is bursting with existence.

People who have lived too long in the shadow of official Western history are discovering that they exist. The catastrophe of our time is that our system and its leadership oppose this insurgency of birthright. The purpose of the Movement, called the New Left, is to change this system to one that will be an invitation to every man to share with his brothers the fruits of abundance and the possibility of freedom. The Movement exists and will grow.

"It will grow because more and more of us are finding it impossible to create a science that is used to murder; impossible to study the nature of society while ignoring our own deeds; impossible to accept cultural standard that avoids the blood in the streets and the hunger-in-

(Continued on Page 3)

X Students For A Democratic Society

One of the largest left-wing groups, Students For A Democratic Society, claims to have around 200 chapters, 6,000 dues-paying members and at least 25,000 other supporters who participate in chapter activities.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, described the organization as "a militant youth group which receives support from the Communist Party and which in turn supports Communist objectives and tactics." Gus Hall, Communist Party general secretary, has said that SDS is an organization the party has "going for us." *The photographic reproduction of "new left notes" on this page verifies Mr. Hoover's contention. The Indianapolis News of June 27, 1967 reported that "new left notes," official SDS weekly, published an article stating: 'J. Edgar Hoover is right. There are Communists in SDS.*

(Continued from Page 2)

fested shelters of more than half of our brothers; impossible to enjoy the fruits picked by those who must drop all of them into our laps; impossible to find bearable a language of hope that is used to justify murder; impossible not to accept our responsibility to be radicals. And to be so effectively we must be educated to the reality of what is, to the possibility of what ought to be, and to an analysis which enables us to get there.

"The Radical Education Project (REP), initiated by Students For A Democratic Society, has been organized as an intellectual center for the New Left Movement in America. Its primary functions are to document and to analyze and to discover new perceptions. Where our system causes injustice we must document it. Where there is corruption and privilege we must expose it. How change has been created elsewhere must be analyzed. Politics is persuasion and strategy and perception of a goal. Analysis is the beginning of persuasion, the beginning of strategy, and a light on the future.

"REP is in urgent need of scientific, social and artistic skills, and in urgent need of money.

"REP asks you to turn your skills and your affluence to the awesome job of remaking America."

As an insert in this issue of *Firing Line*, we have reproduced some other material being distributed by this militant, "leftist" organization against the draft and the war in Vietnam. The staff of *Firing Line* wishes to express its appreciation to Colonel James F. Ulmer, Deputy State Director of the Selective Service System of North Dakota, for providing two of the three items reprinted.

"PEACE TICKET" FOR '68— GOAL OF U. S. REDS

It has long been obvious that all factions of the international Communist movement are united in a world-wide propaganda campaign in support of the Communist regime in North Vietnam. To further their opposition to the war in Vietnam, they will use the 1968 Presidential campaign. For its part, the Communist Party, USA has been devoting most of its time and energies to demonstrations and related forms of protest against United States presence in Vietnam. Now the Communists are preparing to carry this antiwar crusade into the 1968 national elections.

At the Communists' annual May Day rally, held in Union Square in New York City, Blyden Jackson, rally chairman and Harlem Communist, stated that the "peace forces" must mobilize to put Lyndon B. Johnson out of office in 1968. Jackson suggested that civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr., and anti-Vietnam war protest leader Dr. Benjamin Spock were better suited for the White House.

Herbert Aptheker, leading Communist theoretician and member of the Communists' National Committee, stated at this May Day rally in New York City that this country needs a new political party that will offer the people an alternative to the war policy of President Johnson. Aptheker also praised King as a leader in the fight for civil rights for Negroes and as a vocal opponent to United States participation in the war in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Communists on the west coast were receiving the same Party line. "Mickie" Lima, leading Northern California Communist, told a Party gathering in Berkeley that Communists could not support President Johnson in 1968 and that it would be fatal to support an ultraright Presidential candidate in 1968. This presents the excellent possibility, Lima stated, for a national "peace slate" outside the Democratic Party. Lima concluded that such a ticket would put pressure on the liberals in the Democratic Party.

Top U. S. Communist Gus Hall told the same gathering that Lyndon Johnson and his war policy could not win in 1968. He then called for an expansion of all facets of the Communist apparatus in order to bring about a political change in the United States.

Warming to his task at a May Day rally held in Berkeley, Hall announced that the Communists would start preparations immediately to elect two "peace" candidates in the 1968 Presidential election. Hall noted that these candidates will probably be Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock. He instructed the comrades to start working right away to elect King and Spock, because they are opposed to United States policy in Vietnam and want peace for that country.

This open Communist support for civil rights leader King and noted anti-Vietnam war advocate Spock indicates how far along the Communist Party has come in its efforts to unite civil rights demonstrators and Vietnam protesters into one mass campaign to disrupt life in the United States and create the chaos upon which Communism feeds.

Antiwar Conference In Washington Is Dominated By Reds

The Hawthorne School in Washington, D.C., was the site for a national conference of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam during the weekend of May 20-21. This conference was called to map future anti-Vietnam war activities for this committee, which was a major organizer of the large demonstrations in New York City and San Francisco on April 15, 1967.

For those attending this conference, there was a choice of propaganda being distributed by the Communist Party,

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 3)

the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, the Trotskyite Workers World Party, and the youth groups of these three Marxist organizations.

Arnold Johnson, self-described public relations director of the Communist Party and a member of the Communists' national committee, was very active in various workshops of the conference. Other well-known Communists who played a leading role in the conference were Bettina Aptheker of Berkeley, California, James Jackson and Jose Risorucci of New York City, and Archie Brown of San Francisco.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, noted baby doctor and Co-Chairman of the pacifist Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, and the Reverend James Bevel, national director of the Spring Mobilization Committee and an associate of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, were among the conference participants.

In the opening session of the conference, Bevel claimed that he has been called a Communist recently. He also stated that other people have told him that they would want to be Communists, if he is a Communist. However, Bevel evaded a direct question as to whether or not he is a Communist. He did say that the labeling of leaders active in activities for peace as Communists is the use of the vicious tool of "red baiting."

The conference was divided into various workshops dealing with such topics as political action, resistance to the draft, and mass demonstrations. Fred Halstead, a member of the Socialist Workers Party, was the chairman of a workshop dealing with GI's and veterans. Jack O'Dell, a former member of the national committee of the Communist Party and a former employee of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was the chairman of a workshop on fund raising.

It was announced at the conference that Martin Luther King and Dr. Benjamin Spock will be featured speakers at a plaza in Montreal on August 6, 1967, which is Youth Day at Expo 67.

At this conference in Washington, D.C., veteran Communists Arnold Johnson and Archie Brown and several members of the Socialist Workers Party joined forces to demand passage of a resolution calling for a massive march on Washington on October 21, 1967. The theme of this march is to be "Support Our Troops in Vietnam by Bringing Them Home." The resolution was adopted after it was amended to make the date tentative pending consultation with labor and Negro organizations.

It is, of course, a primary objective of the international Communist movement to persuade the United States to withdraw from Vietnam in order to permit a Communist takeover of the entire country. This would explain, there-

fore, the theme of the proposed October march on Washington. In addition, the large percentage of Communists and other subversive elements at this national conference reveals that the Reverend Bevel protests too much when he complains about the "red baiting" of so-called peace activists.

VIETNAM SUMMER

"It is time now to meet the escalation of the War in Vietnam with an escalation of opposition to that War. I think the time has come for all people of good will to engage in a massive program of organization, of mobilization. This is the purpose of Vietnam Summer. And I'm happy to join as one of the sponsors of what I consider a most necessary program, a program that may well determine the destiny of our Nation." Thus, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. announced "Vietnam Summer" at a press conference in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 23, 1967.

This was followed by newspaper ads, one of which appeared in the *National Guardian*, headed, "What Are You Doing During Vietnam Summer 1967?" The body of the advertisement reads:

"In 1964, the Mississippi Freedom Summer Project mobilized thousands of students, clergymen and concerned citizens in the struggle against racial injustice. The time has come for an even more massive effort to arouse the conscience of the nation—this time against the brutal and unjust war in Vietnam.

"Vietnam Summer is a call for 10,000 volunteers, including 2,000 full-time workers, to spend the summer in 500 communities organizing and educating against the War. During the next four weeks speakers and field organizers will visit campuses and cities around the country recruiting participants for Vietnam Summer. All peace, civil rights and civic groups and all concerned citizens are invited to join in this nation-wide effort and to begin preparation in local communities for a Vietnam Summer project.

"Vietnam Summer is a project to reach the millions of citizens in communities across the nation who oppose the war in Vietnam but whose voices have not yet been heard. The goal is to create a new, independent force in America which will undertake a broad range of concrete actions to end the war. In many communities, Vietnam Summer will focus on establishing a powerful political base of antiwar sentiment capable of electing candidates in 1968 who call for an immediate peaceful settlement of the war. Vietnam Summer will support and organize opposition to the war in ghetto areas of the nation and among young men who in ever greater numbers are questioning their duty to fight this war.

(Continued on Page 5)

The material contained in this insert is being reproduced so the readers of *Firing Line* may see what is being circulated by the Students for a Democratic Society.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 07-13-2009 BY 60322 UC LP/PLJ/LCW

THE VIETNAM WAR AND YOU!

PUBLIC RALLY OF CONCERN
WEDNESDAY-MAY 24, 1967-7:30 P.M.
EPIPHANY CHURCH-203 S. ASHLAND
(S. E. Corner: Ashland & Adams St.)

DID YOU KNOW:

- ① That World Leaders found the American Government guilty of aggression and War Crimes?
- ② That thousands of black and white men are refusing to be drafted?
- ③ That most Americans want an end to this war NOW?

COME!! LET'S HEAR WHERE YOU STAND.

HEAR

- ④ CARL OGLESBY, SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) Just returned from Stockholm, Sweden where an International War Crimes Tribunal found the American Government GUILTY. Hear the evidence - and be the Jury!
- ⑤ MUHAMMAD ALI -Heavyweight World Champion will tell why he refuses to be drafted. (Mr. Muhammad Ali has agreed to come and speak unless he is prevented by Court procedures.)
- ⑥ REV. JAMES BEVEL - Leader of Freedom Movement, will tell about his confrontation with President Johnson. He will report on the Washington Anti-War Conference (held on May 20-21) and the plans adopted as to HOW WE CAN STOP THIS IMMORAL AND CRIMINAL WAR NOW!
- ⑦ OSCAR BROWN, JR. WILL SING AND ENTERTAIN.

PLEASE HELP US PACK THIS RALLY

TELL YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

COME...HELP BRING THIS MAD WAR TO AN END.

Sponsored by:
Chicago Peace Council &
Students for a Democratic
Society
1608 W. Madison St.

ANTI-DRAFT RESOLUTION

Adopted by the National Council,
Students for a Democratic Society,
December 28, 1966, Berkeley, Calif.

1. SDS reaffirms its opposition to the United States Government's immoral, illegal, and genocidal war against the Vietnamese people in their struggle for self-determination.
2. SDS reaffirms its opposition to conscription in any form. We maintain that all conscription is coercive and anti-democratic, and that it is used by the United States Government to oppress people in the United States and around the world.
3. SDS recognizes that the draft is intimately connected with the requirements of the economic system and the foreign policy of the United States.
4. SDS opposes and will organize against any attempt to legitimize the Selective Service System by reforms. The proposals for a lottery or for compulsory national service would not change the essential purpose of the draft--to abduct young men to fight in aggressive wars.
5. SDS believes that a sense of urgency must be developed that will move people to leave the campus and organize a movement of resistance to the draft and the war, with its base in poor, working class, and middle class communities.
6. SDS therefore encourages all young men to resist the draft. Since individual protest cannot develop the movement needed to end the draft and the war, SDS adopts the following program:
 - A. SDS members will organize unions of draft resisters. The members of these unions will be united by the common principle that under no circumstances will they allow themselves to be drafted. The local unions will reach out to all young men of draft age by organizing in the high schools, universities, and communities. Courses of action will include (a) direct action during pre-induction physicals and at the time of induction, (b) anti-draft and anti-war education among potential inductees and their families, (c) demonstrations centering on draft boards and recruiting stations, (d) encouraging young men already in the military to oppose the war, and (e) circulating petitions stating that the signer will refuse to serve in Vietnam or submit to

conscription in any form. National SDS will coordinate the local unions on a regional and national level, providing staff (including travelers), supplies, and financial resources.

B. National SDS will assist all efforts to organize, within the armed forces, resistance to United States foreign policy. Towards this end we will publish a periodical newspaper and other literature directed to those already in the armed forces. This is an effort to reach men who, within a system of involuntary servitude, are indoctrinated as well as isolated from open discussion. We seek to break the barriers placed between us and our brothers in uniform.

C. Since the primary task of SDS is that of building a movement for social change in the United States, we do not advocate emigration as an alternative to the draft. Nevertheless, we realize that this option is being considered by many young men. We will thus provide information about emigration, and will encourage those who emigrate to build international support for the draft resistance unions and to work for an end to the war.

7. All chapters and members of SDS are urged to implement this program on the local level and to commit local resources toward its implementation at the national level.

passed by 53-10-3

A thousand compromises to freedom are made each day so that the final preparation for murder is possible.



Greetings:

From the President of the United States-----

When we call your name take one step forward.

NO!

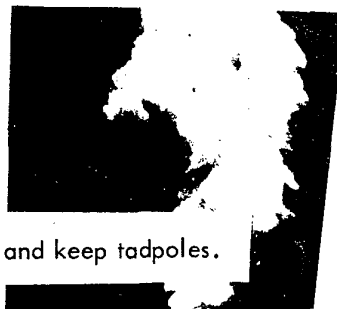
The taxes are collected, the poisons are made and a giant military industrial complex grinds out death accompanied by an orchestra of Jet planes screaming NAPALMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM



The universe explodes-----the earth spins-----the sun warms and promises love.

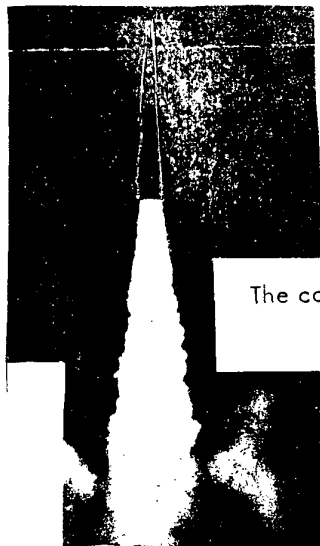
They've shaved my head and given me a uniform, and the last necessary human bolt of the war machine is screwed into place.

PLEASE NO!



Hug a stranger and kiss a baby. Grow an eggplant and keep tadpoles.

CH---wake up---MARCH---sleep---MARCH---sit---MARCH---stand---MARCH---shoot---MARCH---kill---MAR



NO! I WON'T GO!

The court, the judge, the sentence and finally freedom.

Freedom found in a penitentiary.



We need your financial help to keep our field staff traveling, our literature circulating and cover legal fees incurred in draft resistance.
Please help us

Enclosed is a copy of SDS'S anti-draft resolution.

(Continued from Page 4)

"Vietnam Summer is an unprecedented attempt to bring together the hundreds of thousands who marched against the war on April 15, who voted against the war in 1964 and again in 1966, and the millions of Americans who want peace."

Besides King, Vietnam Summer, according to the ad in the *National Guardian*, is supported by Dr. Benjamin Spock, Robert Scheer, Dr. John C. Bennett, Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgi, Archbishop Paul D. Hallinan, Rabbi Abraham Heschel, Carl Oglesby, William Pepper, Carey McWilliams, and many others.

The next step, according to the above mentioned ad was the establishing of a Vietnam Summer office in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with a staff. Lee Webb, a Students for a Democratic Society veteran, and Rev. Richard Verandez of the Clergy Concerned Committee, were appointed directors. There is a steering committee composed of Harvard professors Michael Walzer and Gar Alperovitz, John Maher and Michael Ansara of Harvard Students for a Democratic Society and the national Vietnam Summer staff.

Those involved in this project report that 700 local groups are at present working on or planning to work on this endeavor. It is estimated, they said, that about 4,000 people are already involved in activities in 48 states. The first of two planned training workshops has already been held in Cleveland, Ohio, and the next is scheduled for California.

Carl Bloice, writing in *The Worker*, reported that those taking part in the Cleveland workshop were members of the "New Left" groups, housewives, veterans and church workers. The groups, he stated, were divided into "working class organizing, middle class organizing and ghetto organizing." There were special workshops for discussing organizing professional groups against the war, working with high school students and, of course, draft resistance.

This organization has already set up "housekeeping" in Indianapolis and is distributing literature whenever and wherever it can. Since this is to be a "Summer" project, they are wasting no time in trying to do as much damage as they can to our war effort in the limited time they have scheduled to accomplish their goal.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

The American Civil Liberties Union has recently claimed that there is a mushrooming tendency to silence dissent over Vietnam and warned of "a new era of McCarthyism." According to the *San Francisco Examiner* of June 4, 1967, the ACLU said "a survey of 43 of its affiliates revealed local pressures on dissenters prompted by 'statements of public officials and prominent citizens seeking to curb or silence dissidence.' It cited such examples as:

"Gen. William Westmoreland's warning that dissent threatens military morale and encourages North Vietnam.

"Photographing by local police of those participating in anti-war meetings.

"The White House statement that the FBI is reporting on 'Communist influence' in the Spring Mobilization for Peace march.

"Penalizing professors who publicly advocate an end to the war.

"The stripping of Cassius Clay of his boxing title by three state commissions when Clay, on the grounds of conscience and erroneous classification, refused to be inducted."

According to the ACLU, "Unless these and others are vigorously and courageously opposed, unless the right and importance of dissent are reaffirmed and defended, free speech will be impaired. The time to worry, the time to act, is not after dissent has been choked off, but when the evidences of repression come on the horizon. As the war escalates and citizens continue to demand more bombing—or the end of bombing, or negotiation or outright withdrawal of American troops—clear and discernible pressures are rising for restraints and punishments of those who oppose the war."

In California, Marshall Krause, American Civil Liberties Union counsel, defended the three booksellers of an 825 word poem called, "The Love Book," by Lenore Kandel. Originally, the booksellers, Jay Thelin, Allen Cohen and Ron Muszalski, were convicted in "The Love Book" obscenity trial but motions have been made by Krause and co-counsel Vasilos Choulos for dismissal of the conviction or a new trial.

Several months ago, the Hampshire County chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union said it would bring suit in federal court to force the University of Massachusetts to reinstate an allegedly "offensive" art exhibit. This exhibit was removed from the student union five days after a grand public opening and Robert J. McCartney, University secretary, said the action was taken because of threats of damage to the art works and a rash of complaints from students, faculty members, and the public. Charles Close, the artist and a university art instructor, admitted that the paintings contained nude and bathroom scenes. Professor Philip Eddy, the ACLU spokesman and a University of Massachusetts associate professor of education, said that the suit seeks to "compel the University of Massachusetts to reinstate the art exhibit precipitously removed by UMass officials before its scheduled closing date." He added that this action violated the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech and expression. The University officials, however, felt that the suit challenged the school's

(Continued on Page 6)

'I Don't Like The Way You're Behaving!'

Courtesy The Indianapolis News

(Continued from Page 5)

right to determine the use and the assignment of space within its own property. The officials of the University further stated that "there is no interference with faculty members' freedom to create but that the university has no obligation to guarantee that creative works are exhibited, published, or provided a form of expression."

On the same day that Mr. Edmund G. Lyons, Vice Chairman of the National Americanism Commission, presented testimony of The American Legion supporting legislation which would make it a crime to desecrate the Flag of the United States of America, the American Civil Liberties Union testified against such legislation. Mr. Lawrence Speiser, Director of the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union, appeared before Subcommittee 4 of the House Judiciary Committee and stated, in effect, in addition to other Constitutional arguments, that to have a law which would make it a crime to desecrate the Flag would be in direct conflict with the First Amendment of the Constitution. Testimony was presented all day on May 10, 1967 and the American Civil Liberties Union was the only presentation against the adoption of legislation to make it a crime to desecrate the Flag.

At its Forty-Eighth National Convention in Washington, D. C., August 30, 31-September 1, 1966, The American Legion adopted Resolution No. 3 entitled, "American Civil Liberties Union," which states:

"WHEREAS, The American Civil Liberties Union, hereafter called ACLU, has since its inception defended Communists and their sympathizers; and

"WHEREAS, The ACLU has lent its support to such movements which, in our judgment, are weakening statutes relating to obscenity and pornography; and

"WHEREAS, The ACLU has joined with other organizations in efforts to advocate the creation of civilian police review boards which, in our judgment, will materially weaken our law enforcement agencies; and

"WHEREAS, These actions seek the legal right of those involved without consideration of some of the fundamental concepts of our American Heritage; namely, the relationship of legal authority and a divine being, the will of the majority, and support for law and order in its practice; and

"WHEREAS, Such actions of the ACLU may be interpreted as attempts to weaken the Constitution of the United States of America and give aid and comfort to those who seek to destroy our form of government; now, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, by The American Legion in National Convention assembled in Washington, D.C., August 30, 31-September 1, 1966, that the ACLU, its officers, funds, purposes and operation should be investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities or by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee."

PROFESSOR STEPHEN SMALE

When Professor Stephen Smale, mathematics professor at the University of California and reportedly the key national figure in the anti-Vietnam movement, was interviewed by the late Marguerite Higgins in the latter part of 1965, she asked, "Then you want Peking and Hanoi to win?" He smiled and answered, "Of course." Miss Higgins pursued this and asked him exactly why he felt this way. This was his answer: "It is very simple—we want the Viet Cong to defeat the United States for international reasons. If the U.S. is defeated in Southeast Asia, this will help break American power elsewhere in the world. This would give new impetus to revolutionary social change (wars of liberation) in such places as Africa and Latin America. And if surrounded by revolutionary change, it will in turn make it easier to achieve radical change in the United States." He continued to say, "We'd like to see some form of socialism, of course, in the U. S. but above all we'd like to see the country run like we run this Viet Nam Day Com-

(Continued on Page 7)

(Continued from Page 6)

mittee. Everybody participating in every decision touching them."

This is the man in contention for a National Science Foundation grant of \$247,900. Representative Richard L. Roudebush (R-Ind) has warned that he will seek a congressional veto if this is approved. The Congressman released copies of the letter he sent to NSF director Leland J. Haworth voicing his objection to the new foundation grant.

Congressman Roudebush said, "Smale traveled in Europe from May until September last year, under an NSF grant providing \$1,000 round trip jet fare and \$2,778 a month. In Moscow during August, while attending a mathematics conference, he called a press conference for North Vietnamese correspondents where accounts quoted him as terming American actions in Vietnam as horrible and brutal."

"It is inconceivable that the foundation would even consider the awarding of a grant to Smale in view of his conduct in Moscow last summer, and other activities in California," Congressman Roudebush stated in his letter to Mr. Haworth.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

From one part of the country to the other, Stokely Carmichael is continuing to espouse his invective and rabble-rousing remarks, and his appearance is usually followed by unleashed violence.

A short time ago, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, when asked about the charges FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover made that he had Communist connections, he said, "Let J. Edgar Hoover prove them. I am not going to discuss them." Mr. Hoover had stated that Carmichael had been "in frequent contact with Max Stanford, field chairman of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a highly secret all-Negro, Marxist-Leninist, Chinese Communist organization which advocates guerrilla warfare to obtain its goals." Mr. Hoover said that RAM "is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and its replacement by a socialist system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxist-Leninism."

Carmichael, as Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, pushed it into the forefront of the black power movement. He has now resigned as chairman and says he plans to return to the field to "organize Washington, D.C., so that it belongs to the black people,

lock, stock and barrel. We are going to get political power in Washington." He explained that he meant control of the board of education and police and ownership of stores and buildings.

In Washington, in a speech before the Spring Mobilization for peace, he continually referred to President Johnson as a "hunky" and a "buffoon"—a "hunky" is a derisive term for a white man. In this address, he urged young men to go to jail rather than fight in Vietnam, saying, "We're going to eat their jail food and call them better fed than dead."

In March of this year, Carmichael spoke at two predominantly Negro universities—Tennessee State University and Fisk University—and urged students to take over what he termed their "white-controlled" schools. He admonished that "The history of black universities is they are missionaries. Their administrations are controlled by and for white people and they happen to be against you—the black students. You have been letting your administration run your entire lives. You ought to be ashamed."

In an address at Mills College in California, Carmichael revealed that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which he headed until recently, had its people investigating "war crimes" in Vietnam and he said that he had been an associate of Bertrand Russell in the war-crimes trial held in Sweden, which found the United States guilty of aggression. And, while still in California, he came out in support of the Bay Area Black Panther Party because it badly frightens white America with their gun toting "and they need it." He said Negroes "should pray for this country (U. S.) to crumble" because if it did, the Negro "would be free tomorrow. To be for this country is to be against black people."

In Alabama, he was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge but was freed on \$500 bond to face trial July 16. As usual, there was racial violence.

In Atlanta, a week later, he was again arrested, charged with failure to move at an officer's direction. However, this carries only a fine of \$25.00. There was violence here, too, following a speech by Carmichael in which he:

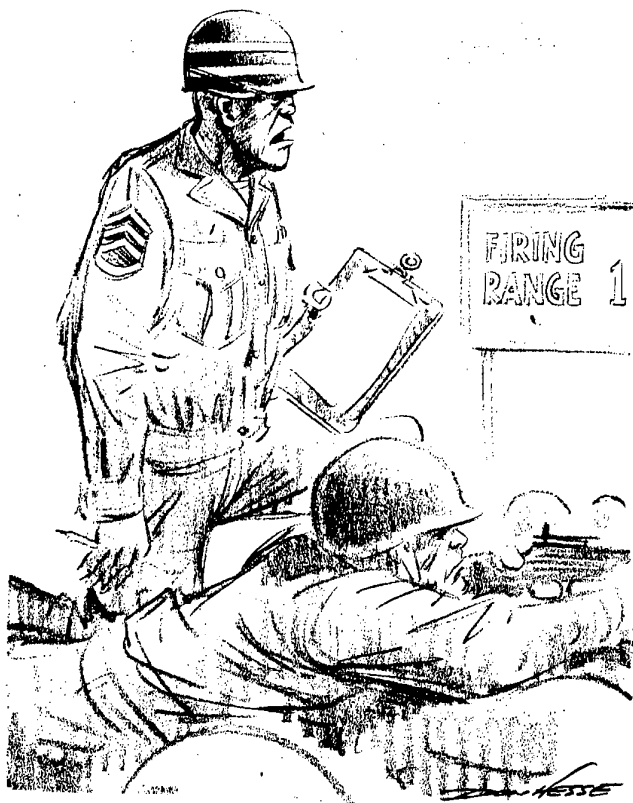
"Urged Negroes to join a 'revolution' against whites;

"Told the audience not to clap . . . to save their energy for 'beating heads';

"Said 'If they (police) hit us, we're going to break their arms;

"Concluded, 'we are not concerned with peace, we are concerned with the liberation of black people.'"

'Imagine Every Target Is A Lousy Flag Burner'



Courtesy St. Louis Globe-Democrat

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